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THE

# SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. LI



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# DR. IRVING'S REMINISCENCES OF THE CHARLESTON STAGE

### Edited by Emmett Robinson

"To the motto that now adorns our stage, 'Let scenick virtue form the listening age,' we most cordially say 'Esto perpetua,'" [May she endure forever.] The spis-1824

Yet how short is the tangible expression of the stage and theatre. One year before Thespis wrote these words, another writer in the *Charleston Courier* started a series of articles on the theatre which were to lead to the most human record we have today of the ante-bellum theatre in Charleston. This writer signed himself "A Friend To the Drama." His name was John Beaufain Irving, and through Dr. Irving we can in this present day gain some conception of Charleston theatrical activities during the first half of the 19th century.

In 1857, the Charleston Courier began a series of reminiscences entitled "The Theatre as It is and as It was." In twenty-three installments, these articles were published sporadically from December 1857 through January 1859. Over a decade later, a second series appeared in the Courier as "Early Days of the Drama in Charleston," consisting of 11 installments and published in March and April 1870. The first series was unsigned, but in the introduction to the second series, Dr. Irving claimed authorship for both sets of reminiscences. He also writes,

'A Friend to the Drama'... is a signature it was my wont to use forty-seven years ago, when I first undertook to be a dramatic critic. Since which period I have, I presume, written from time to time over the same signature more for the papers... on the Theatre... than anyone (not officially connected with the daily journals).

As a record of personal recollections on the theatre, Dr. Irving's material is a wealth of information, not only to historians and to those interested in the theatre, but to all who would seek data concerning everyday life in an ante-bellum city.

John Beaufain Irving, was born at Ironshore, Jamaica, on September 28, 1800, the third son of Jacob Æmilius Irving, and his wife Hannah Margaret (Corbett).¹ Evidently the family soon moved to Charleston, as he records having first attended the theatre in Charleston in 1806. His early schooling was received "in the old Charleston College, in the time of Dr. Buist"² (c. 1808). He was also sent to Rugby and then to Cambridge. He writes that he was a junior boy at Rugby when Macready was in the 6th

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}\,A$  day on Cooper River, edited by Louisa Cheves Stoney (Columbia, 1932), p. 187.

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form. While abroad he met John Kemble as well as Miss Farren, later the Countess of Derby, He returned to Charleston from England in 1819, He then studied medicine in Philadelphia, and in 1823 married Emma Maria Cruger (daughter of Anne Sarah and Nicholas Cruger, Jr.). Their noted artist son, John Beaufain Irving II, was born in 1825. Dr. Irving was for a time sheriff of Charleston, and, for many years a rice-planter on Cooper River.<sup>3</sup> By 1846 he had acquired three tracts, Windsor, Kensington and St. James, totaling 3730 acres which were all part of Cypress Barony. According to Charleston City Directories, Irving was listed not only as a physician but as a factor in 1837, as "ass't cash'r s.w.r.r. bk" in 1840, and as planter in 1849. The *Directory* of 1852 fails to list him. Dr. Irving's career as a writer began in 1823 with his theatrical criticisms for the Courier. In 1842 he wrote A Day on Cooper River, and in 1857 a history of The South Carolina Jockey Club,4 of which organization he was secretary for more than thirty years. No relation to Washington Irving, he was a friend of the famous author.

As a result of the raid of Brig. Gen. E. E. Potter in February 1865, Dr. Irving and his family were driven from Kensington, and his house was gutted.

After this, Dr. Irving's struggles were in vain. His mother, wife, and eldest son, Æmilius, a Confederate soldier, all died. Following his son, John B. Irving, Jr., the well-known artist, to New Jersey, he found employment as Secretary and Manager for the new Jockey Club of New York, at the Jerome Park Course. Out-living his son, he died on February 22, 1881, at Bergen, New Jersey, and is buried beside him at Greenville, New Jersey. . . . <sup>5</sup>

"The Theatre as It Is" begins with a general history of the theatre, covering the first five installments, which have been omitted from this publishing. In this first series, Dr. Irving has, roughly speaking, arranged his reminiscences in chronological order, from the time of Alexander Placide (1800–30) through the season of 1858–59. As the factual listing of dates of seasons, of stars' engagements and other statistical information has already been published in book form, such passages have been deleted. The second series were written mostly as commentaries on individual performers and personalities, and there is some slight overlapping of data, but there is no tedious repetition.

In editing Dr. Irving's articles, salient dates and initials of persons alluded to have been supplemented to the text, but every effort has been made to present the material as near to the original as possible and yet be palatable and useful to the modern reader.

<sup>3</sup> Op. cit. note 1, supra.

<sup>4</sup> Cover title: History of the Turf in South Carolina.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Op. cit. note 1, p. 188.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Ante-Bellum Charleston Theatre, by W. Stanley Hoole (Tuscaloosa, 1946).

It is a source of great satisfaction to find in Dr. Irving one who was ever attracted to the theatre as "one of the efficient means of inspiring literary ambition, and of contributing to form the taste, and to foster the genius of South Carolina." Through Irving's writing and through this re-publication, might not Thespis truly say "esto perpetua" to the motto "Let scenick virtue form the listening age."

### THE THEATRE AS IT IS AND AS IT WAS7

#### No. 1.

To Henry W. Bellows, D. D.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—I dedicate to you the following literary trifle. I am fully aware that it is a poor tribute to your great genius and worth, but I intend it as a compliment, and, therefore, humble as it is, I beg you to receive it as such, from one who admires your talents, and loves you for your independence.

The Author.

Prefatory Remarks addressed to the Editors of the Charleston Courier. Gentlemen: This seems to be the age of reminiscences and traditions. The Historical Society has been recently rescuing from oblivion "something of the past," appertaining to the State; whilst from an humbler source comes a history of the South Carolina turf and turf matters; and, also, reminiscences of the tragedian Cooper—his life, social and professional, in Charleston. The latter must have been generally read and approved, for I, even I, "unaccustomed as I am to public speaking," have consented to take up my pen, at the instance of many old stagers, to give ere it is too late, some further particulars of the Charleston Stage, than appear in the reminiscences last referred to. I dare say, Messrs. Editors, you think this a bold venture on my part.

"You can't expect, one of my age, To speak in public on the stage!"

But all joking apart, being able as I am to speak of the Theatre here, nearly fifty years, from personal recollection; in which time I have known every actor and manager—many of them intimately—their life and conversation, and style of acting quite familiar to me, I am in possession of much information, which, if properly "set down," cannot fail to be very interesting to all theatrical persons, and will be read by them, with avidity, everywhere.

I ought, perhaps, therefore, to accede to a proposal made to me by a literary journal, of high order, in another city, and send the manuscript

<sup>7</sup> Charleston Daily Courier, Dec. 28, 1857.

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to it, but as what I shall indite is of great local interest, and many at home. among ourselves, will be glad to read it, and will probably be much amused by it, I am induced to offer "My Reminiscences of the Theatre and the Charleston Stage," first to you my good friends of the Courier, feeling how much indebted I am to you for a long uninterrupted friendship, and hoping you will accept this literary trifle of mine, not only as an offering of respect and gratitude from myself, but because the publication of these pieces. seriatim, at the present time, may serve to help the Theatre, now open in our city....

#### No. 6.8

.... The old Theatre, west end of Broad-street, was built by subscription—the original proprietors, about fifty in number, had a free admission to all performances. They each possessed a little metallic check, which they had the right to transfer to another, when they did not use it themselves. This continued for several seasons. There were many other places, I remember, besides the old Theatre, in which amusements of one kind or another were, from time to time, offered to the public. There was a room -Lege's Long Room, I think it was called-in Queen-street; it was situated back in the yard. And there was Fayolle's Long Room, in King-street, in which all the young people I knew of the past generation took dancing lessons from good old "Peter Fayolle," and then there was another place in Church-street, on the same lot, I believe, where now stands a large Cotton Storehouse, half way between Broad and Tradd-streets, on the west side, in which amateur theatrical, and other entertainments took place for awhile. A part of the same old building was used, as late as 1823, as a billiard room. I can distinctly remember that, and that it was the favorite resort of all the best billiard players and gentlemen of elegant leisure in the city. Subsequently to 1823, a new building was put up in the vicinity and opened as a billiard room, which completely superseded the old concern. This new establishment was under the superintendence of one of the most civil and worthy men I ever knew in his vocation, Mr. James McLean. This, I always understood, was his sponsorial and patronymic appellation, but for many years I never heard him called anything but "Jimmy."

When I was a boy and first recollect the old theatre as a place of amusement, it was under the management of Mr. [Alexander] Placide, who, also, conducted "the Vauxhall Gardens," which were well patronized. They were situated exactly where the new Catholic Cathedral now stands; corner of Broad and Friend-streets. Old Mr. Placide was the Father of the popular Comedian, Harry Placide, who was born in Charleston. Mr. Holman suc-

ceeded Mr. Placide, and then came Gilfert.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., Jan. 19, 1858.

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ng et During the first quarter of the present century, from 1800 to 1825, the Theatre was generally prosperous, and the companies good. In Mr. Placide's times, Pantomimes were frequently got up; Sully, who was thought a very wonderful creature by the boys, because he jumpt thro' a clock, was the harlequin. In Mr. Holman's time, the memorable row with Caldwell [1816–17] occurred, and Gilfert first produced "Tom and Jerry" [March 1, 1824] on the Charleston Boards, Vincent DeCamp playing Corinthian Tom, and bringing out the piece in a manner, not inferior to its performance in the great metropolis of England itself, where it had a wonderful run.

Great pains were taken by DeCamp to bring out this Extravaganza with all possible success. He played, as I have said, Tom; Fredck. Browne played Logic; Robertson, Jerry; Spiller, Little Jimmy in the Chair; old Faulkner, was the Irish Charlie; Hyatt-Miss Tilden, and Mrs. Fredck. Browne, all of whom old play-goers of other days, still living, will remember as clever people, had prominent characters in the piece, which they sustained admirably. Browne was most excellent in Bob Logic—he was a tolerably good mimic, and having made up his mind to imitate Gilfert throughout the part, he was the cause of infinite fun to all who were familiar with the peculiar "cut of the jib," voice, walk and dress of the celebrated manager; and who in our community, at that time, did not know Gilfert by sight, and been struck by some of his remarkable ways? Browne, to make his representation a vrai semblance, had a hat made after Gilfert's style (he never wore but one style in his life) low crown, with rather broad brim, he procured spectacles, fac-similes of Gilfert's, and his usual morning dress, brown frock coat, &c. No sooner did Browne make his appearance nightly in the part, and put himself into one of Gilfert's attitudes, looking over his spectacles, with that searching glance, so characteristic of the man, than the house would be instantly convulsed with laughter.

Whilst a great deal was going on before the scenes, to amuse the public, many a rich scene was, from day to day, acting behind the scenes....

Gilfert had a very good suite of apartments in the old Theatre, and lived there with his family. Jarvis, the renowned portrait painter, was an intimate friend of his. Being on a visit one day to him, conversation turned upon the fine arts, when Jarvis offered to bet Gilfert that he could take his likeness by the time he walked down to the postoffice, inquired for a letter and returned;—one of the conditions of the bet being that the likeness should be immediately recognized and approved by mutual friends. Gilfert took the bet. Jarvis then having made ready, got his colors mixed, canvas before him, and brushes in hand, told Gilfert to be off. He started with the speed of a quarter horse, went down the street with a stride "he was not wont to have," accomplishing the distance in a wonderfully short time for a man not a professional pedestrian. But Jarvis had not been slow either, for he had Gilfert on the canvas within the time specified, so like that no

one could mistake the bold outline he had dashed off, though with only a few masterly touches here and there to depict the features for whom it was intended.

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Gilfert paid the bet cheerfully, remarking that he always thought he was "a man of mark," now he was satisfied he was so, otherwise his likeness could not have been so quickly taken.

The receipts of the theatre in Gilfert's time [1817–24] were very different to what I suppose they are now. As an instance of it, a star was content to share after all the expenses were first deducted, or to draw a small per centage upon the whole. I remember well several engagements under Gilfert's management. I am not very far out of the way when I state that Conway agreed to share on Monday night after \$350; on Wednesday after \$300; on Friday after \$200, and on Saturday night after \$100, and to have half the house on the seventh night, his name on that night to be put up for a benefit. Conway played fourteen nights and drew \$1,100 as his share of the proceeds of his engagement. I ought to mention that in those days the theatre was open only four nights in the week.

I have known as much as \$100 guaranteed to a star per night, but that was only occasionally. The elder Kean, however, received *fifty pounds* a night during the whole first engagement [1825–26] he played in Charleston.

I never shall forget one Saturday night, in the year 1823, a very wet night it was, and there being no particular attraction that evening offered in the play bills, the audience was very slim—a few of the habitues, who were not to be balked by the fury of the elements of their accustomed recreation, were seated here and there about the house. The curtain was about to rise, when Gilfert, who was the Manager, sent round to Miller, who was his Treasurer and Box Office Keeper for many years, to inquire what was in? "Less than a hundred," was the reply. Gilfert, looking over his spectacles, as I have said was a characteristic habit with him, immediately said to Frederick Browne, his Stage Manager, "Mr. Brown, I am going to give you a beautiful opportunity to immortalize yourself, by making a great speech, and to win blessed opinions from all the religious world, as a good family man. Go out, (meaning before the curtain,) and tell those good people that the Manager, with that regard he has always manifested towards his patrons, although his pecuniary interest will greatly suffer by the step he is going to take, yet cannot reconcile it to himself to detain them from home on such a night as this, so admirably adapted, as it is, to the enjoyment of the comforts that belong to the domestic fireside."

What Brown said exactly, I don't recollect; but he dismissed the audience, returning their money, Gilfert avowing that the curtain of his Theatre should never rise in Charleston to only—one hundred dollars!

<sup>&</sup>quot;Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

Among the most distinguished and attractive stars that made their appearance from time to time in the old Theatre, from 1800 to 1830, were young Payne, Cooper, Incledon, Philips, James Wallack, Kean, Conway, Miss Clara Fisher, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Gilfert, Mrs. Knight, and Forrest—and I suppose I ought not to omit to mention "the Amateurs," who played a night to a most brilliant audience, for the benefit of the Greeks, in Feb., 1824. The play was "The Poor Gentleman," and the farce "Bombastes Furioso." All the parts were well supported, not only for novices, but it was the general impression that it would have been a creditable performance for professionals; indeed, I do not hesitate to say, I never saw the play of "The Poor Gentleman" better acted throughout. The Frederick of D. G., the Sir Robert Bramble of Dr. S., and the Humphrey Dobbins of J. Y., were inimitable; Mrs. Barrett, the mother of "Gentleman George," was the Lucretia McFab, and Miss Tilden, Emily Worthington, on the occasion.

I refer to this event with a peculiar feeling—not only because it was pleasurable at the time, but because it is to me a pleasant reminiscence of pleasant days spent with many of my Amateur Friends! I cannot exactly say, "Quorum pars magna fui," the "magna" I must omit; I will, therefore, only say, "Quorum pars fui," and that it will ever be a source of happiness to me to picture "in memory's mellowing glass," even without getting mellow, the many clever fellows who constituted the Amateur Company, and subsequently "The Court of St. James," in Charleston.

There was a highly gifted class of men, in those days, living among us, that are now fast passing away.

"They die and leave the world no copy." . . .

As an instance of the changes and chances of this mortal life, I can state that not long before "Stewart" moved from the Carolina Hotel, in Traddstreet, a dinner was given, of which sixty-four persons partook, the company principally composed of "the lads of the village!" Of that sixty-four, three only now live—Robert Nerbey, R. W. Cogdell, and John B. Irving—and what is still further remarkable, the three who still live, are not living, at present, in the city, two of them are even out of the State; so that it may be said that the original party of sixty-four has now entirely disappeared from the pave of Charleston—no longer to be seen in the mart "where merchants most do congregate," or in those social gatherings that used to be rendered famous "by their keen encounter of wits."

(To be continued)

# THE LETTERS OF CHARLES CALEB COTTON, 1798-1802\*

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# Contributed by Julien Dwight Martint

The originals of the letters printed below were acquired from Miss Minnie Cotton of Cowansville, Ontario, Canada, by her niece Mrs. Mary Cotton Wisdom, a winter visitor to Aiken, South Carolina. To Mrs. Wisdom the contributor is indebted for permission to prepare the letters for publication.

Charles Caleb Cotton was born on July 31, 1775, at Eton, Bucks County, England, the son of Caleb Cotton and his wife, the former Ann Lemoine, daughter of a Swiss Huguenot family. He was graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, and on December 31, 1797, was ordained a deacon of the Church of England. Less than a year later he left England to seek his fortune in the United States. After the experiences in Charleston and elsewhere in this country which are recorded in the following letters, he accepted an appointment as a minister of the Church of England in the Eastern Townships of Ontario, Canada. His death occurred in 1848.

In a biographical sketch written in later years by his younger brother, Dr. Thomas Forest Cotton,<sup>2</sup> Charles Caleb is described as one whose "habit of expressing, without modification, his honest opinion of things, occasionally, for a time gave offence." To this habit of frank expression the historian is indebted for a number of penetrating observations on Charleston and its college during the closing months of the eighteenth century.

Ship Fabius, lying off the Isle Wight, beyond Portsmouth. 4th October 1798

#### Dear Father,

I fear that you have been in anxious expectation of hearing from me for some time, but the wind has been so contrary that we are but just now arrived at this place. We were at anchor in the Downs from the 16th ult. till the 2nd Oct. during which time we had some severe weather. Thank God my health is as perfect as I could wish, nor have I experienced the slightest sensation of sickness, the only difference is that the sea air gives me a ravenous appetite. In a very violent gale of wind while at anchor in the Downs, we very narrowly escaped being run foul of by an American Ship which passed by within a fathom of us driving with her Anchor; at the same time our Ship rolled so much from side to side, that the muzzles of

<sup>\*</sup> Annotated by J. H. Easterby.

<sup>†</sup> Associate Editor Beaufort Gazette, Beaufort, S. C,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Thomas Forest Cotton, Memoirs of the family of Cotton (c. 1877).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

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our guns went in the water at every heave. However we are all in hopes that the equinoctial gales being now over, we may expect a pretty fair passage. We reckon we shall be 7 or 8 weeks to New York after leaving Spithead. I received your second letter, am much obliged to you for your exertions in my favor and sincerely hope everything will turn out to our final advantage. I hope you have recovered my parcel which was sent to London, should wish in your next to be informed of this circumstance. I have made every inquiry on board respecting America, am delighted with the accounts which I hear, all unanimously concurring in praise of the country, and assuring me that my expectations are well founded. I learn from persons well acquainted with the southern part of the U.S. that S. Carolina is not hotter, or at least very little warmer than at Norfolk, Virginia, that the situation of Charleston being on a high sandy hill, it is not so unhealthy as is generally thought and that their disorders generally proceed from intemperance and want of caution in exposing themselves to the night dews. Provisions of every kind in great abundance at Charleston. The Planters in that and the neighbouring Atlantic states are said to be extremely wealthy, many of them having different estates in cultivation to the amount of some thousand acres. As I am credibly informed that hospitality on the most liberal scale prevails from Philadelphia southward, and that the smallest exertions will procure a comfortable subsistence, I think it will be most adviseable, as soon as I arrive at New York to proceed direct to Charleston; by this means no time will be lost, and should I be frustrated in my expectations, I shall, by private teaching, or otherwise, easily obtain a livelihood, till something better occurs. There are pacquets every week to Charleston from New York, the cabin price is 20 dollars for which you are very agreably accommodated in every respect and have a most abundant table provided, wines, spirits, and the best provision that New York affords. After all expences are paid, I shall certainly have eight guineas in my pocket when I arrive at N. Y. I shall deliver my letters of recommendation and probably proceed by the first Pacquet to Charleston at which place I trust I shall arrive, at the latest, by Xmas. Some of my fellow passengers are going to settle in Vermont, which is likewise described as a most desirable country. I hope Dr. Lee will not fail to send out by this fleet letters to Charleston on my account. There are several Charleston ships in company with us. We have been convoyed to this place by the Spy sloop of war as our Commodore and two other stout armed sloops. We think we shall be from 100 to 150 sail as far as the banks of Newfoundland, we then separate from the Quebec fleet and make the best of our way to N. Y. There are several other ships bound to this place. I bought lately eight very fine mackarel for 1/—which was very cheap and made an agreable change of food. In your next I shall be glad to be informed how every thing remains at home, whether better or worse, and do not forget to inform me if you have heard from Samuel, and every particular which you think interesting. Pray write to me always on a long sheet. I shall do the same. Remember me kindly to all friends. I do not recollect anything I have to add, but my best love to my Mother, and to all the family, who I hope, as well as yourself, continue to enjoy good health.

I remain, Dear Father,

Your affectionate Son, Chas. Cotton. lash

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Addressed to:-Mr. Cotton, Salthill near Windsor, Bucks.

Portsmouth, near Norfolk, Virginia, the 1st of April, 1799.

My dear Father and Mother,

Through the goodness of Almighty Providence, which has preserved us through a multiplicity of dangers, we have arrived, at length, in America, after a most tedious and tempestuous voyage of eighteen weeks from England, in the course of which time we have all undergone great sufferings, but we now find our health and spirits, as well as strength nearly reestablished. The scurvy had begun to make an alarming appearance on board. nor have I been entirely free from it, but am now fast recovering. Such a passage as ours has not been experienced even by those who have traversed the Atlantic thirty times, nothing but dreadful gales of wind from the West, or entire calms, which prevented our making the least progress; I wrote my farewell letter when we sailed the 20th Nov. last, hope you received it. We set out more than two hundred sail and had only proceeded a few hours, when a furious gale which lasted three days separated the whole fleet, nor did we ever see more than one ship of the fleet afterward with whom we kept company the first week, when we parted in a violent gale of wind, and never after met. On the 31st December at night we had our bowsprit with it's sails and rigging entirely carried away by a heavy sea, we also at the same time sprung the foremast, were obliged to lay to some time to erect a jury bowsprit and repair damages. In almost every gale of wind, we had nearly the whole of our sails split in pieces, being quite rotten, and not having any spare canvas, were obliged to cut up some of the cots to mend our shattered sails. In a most dreadful gale of wind about a week before we got into port, an uncommon heavy sea struck the ship, carried everything away except the heavy guns which were on deck, and even dismantled some of them, by this serious misfortune the Cook's house was entirely dashed to pieces, and two large boats, one of them large enough to have taken all souls on board, and plenty of provision, should any accident befall the ship, were carried over the ship's side; though very strongly et

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lashed to the deck; we now made a great deal of water, and were for some days obliged to keep the pump going almost incessantly. After having for many weeks in vain attempted to make New York, we afterward bore away for the West Indies, hoping to be able to reach some of the Bahama Islands, but the wind, after a few days coming easterly, we happily made the land at the mouth of the Chesapeak Bay, and the ship is since come up to Norfolk, I came on shore on Tuesday last and should have written to you immediately, but that I had not then been permitted to take any of my things on shore, I have now got a part of my linen and books together with my new Chest containing the prints, which have received no injury in the Voyage, you will be so kind as to send word to Mr. Knight of my safe arrival, and that the prints have been safely received, mention to him our unfortunate passage; and of it's being very uncertain when I shall be able to go to Philadelphia. I have written to Charleston and mean to wait here for an answer, in the meantime shall obtain some employment as assistant in one or other of the Academies, of which there are several in this place and neighbourhood. I have hitherto resided at the house of a very worthy Clergyman, a Mr. Emerson, the Protestant Episcopal minister of this Town and performed the service for him on Sunday last at the Parish Church; this worthy gentleman entertains me in a very hospitable and friendly manner, but without that ceremonious formality so common in England. From what I have seen, I am much pleased with the American continent, and with the comfortable independence which prevails here. This Spring is most uncommonly backward as I am informed, vegetation does not at present appear so forward as with you, but everything grows with great rapidity and luxuriance on the approach of warm weather, while I am writing I see the Peach and Nectarine trees, in my friend's garden, in full bloom, the Cherries, Apples and other fruits will be about a fortnight later before they blossom, though the fruit is ripe much sooner, as is the case in England. Mr. Emerson has a Son a member of the Law, who went as a Settler to Knoxville, the Capital of the Tennessee state, about two years since, Mr. Emerson gives me a most enchanting account of the whole back country, particularly of the Tennessee & Kentucky States, the former of which is preferable even to Kentucky itself. In this State, says Mr. Emerson, an ample fortune may be made in about ten or twelve years, the land which is incredibly fertile, is to be obtained yet in many places for paying Surveyor's and Government fees, which are not considerable, lands are rising very rapidly in value everywhere, particularly in the newly settled States. Mr. Emerson thinks that should I be disappointed at Charleston, I could not possibly do better, if so well, than to open a School at Knoxville in Tennessee, where both Schoolmasters and Clergymen are extremely wanted. I am so enraptured with what I hear of this charming country, that I really think I shall remove to Knoxville in the Fall, should

I not succeed in my application at Charleston. Mr. Emerson has another son who is going this Fall to his brother at Knoxville, and perhaps the whole family will follow them to this happy spot. You will say I have given a very favourable account of this part of the country, and may think I have enlarged a little, but I assure you I have not exaggerated, and I can further add, on the authority of Mr. Emerson that lower down the Mississippi a large tract of land has lately been ceded by Spain to the U.S. known by the name of the Natchez country, which is now settling very fast, and is spoken of as superior in fertility and climate to either Kentucky or Tennessee, it is described as a perfect Paradise; many Spanish settlers remain there who bear an excellent character, and indeed hospitality is universal throughout the country. Norfolk and this place which is situated on the opposite shore, is esteemed by much the dearest part of Virginia, provisions of all kinds are now extremely dear and scarce, no meat except a little beef in the market, but fish is pretty reasonable, this scarcity, which will soon cease as the Season advances, is the effect of a very severe winter and late Spring, which however here is considered as the almost certain harbinger of a plentiful season, and a less unhealthy summer. By temperance and particular attention to my health, I hope to preserve myself from all those disorders to which strangers, who on their arrival are given to intemperance, usually fall victims. I have thus endeavoured to give you every information in my power; should anything material have escaped me, I shall probably mention it in my next. I forgot to say that Lemoine<sup>3</sup> has got a situation for the present, which he likes very well, that of a writer or Clerk in a Storehouse, as we here call our Warehouses or Shops; indeed as my cash which when I left England was very slender, is now nearly exhausted, it would not be possible for me to maintain him in idleness. Ah, my dear Father and Mother, how much do I daily feel your loss, and the great distance of our present separation! But I trust that the Almighty, who has hitherto so wonderfully protected and delivered me from the perils of the great deep, will again permit me to embrace my Parents, whose kind love and anxiety for my real welfare I can never enough repay, as well as my truly affectionate Brothers and Sisters. It is this fond idea which consoles me whenever I think of those I have left behind me, and meditate on the past hours which have been spent in the bosom of my family. May God always and for ever unite us in the bonds of mutual love and friendship! I am yet in doubt whether this will find you in England, or whether you may not be, (which I think more likely,) on your way to America. May the Almighty, bless, protect and preserve you to all eternity. I remain, my dear Father and Mother's ever affectionate and dutiful Son,

C. C. Cotton

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Lemoine was an orphaned cousin who came over with Cotton.

1st April, 1799. The Prints have just arrived, have received no injury.
Addressed to—Mr. Cotton, Salthill, near Windsor, Bucks, England.

Charleston College, Charleston, South Carolina, the 22nd May, 1799.

My dear Father and Mother,

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I have at length the pleasure of announcing to you my arrival and appointment to the Mastership of Charleston College.4 I arrived here on the 20th from Norfolk after a pretty favourable passage of six days, but before I speak of this situation I wish to give you a short history of my time since my arrival. I informed you in the letter I wrote on my arrival, dated Portsmouth near Norfolk the 1st April that after a passage of eighteen weeks we were driven, quite a wreck, to Norfolk, Virginia; I wrote on my arrival to Charleston, but, as a considerable time, I knew, must elapse, before I could obtain an answer, and concluding that the situation was long since filled up, I thought it highly proper to seek some certain employment, though it should not be adequate to my views, and with that intention I went to Petersburg about a hundred and twenty miles by land from Norfolk to engage in a private family as Tutor; not thinking the terms advantageous I returned to Norfolk with a view of proceeding to Charleston, to seek my fortune, at all events, when happily I found a letter, from Mr. Bee, the Principal of the College, earnestly inviting me to Charleston where I proceeded, (with great satisfaction, you may be sure, after a train of unfortunate circumstances, which had almost brought on a settled melancholy, a complaint to which I know I am constitutionally inclined) I am now, thank God, in tolerable spirits, though I cannot help frequently indulging the remembrances of former days. I have likewise been by water to Williamsburg, which is the University of the State of Virginia, to present my letters of Orders to Dr. Madison,6 the Bishop of the State, he entertained me very kindly and agreeably, for he is a man of great learning and talents. I passed nearly a week with the Bishop and Professors of the College of William & Mary, and returned to Norfolk, distance about 60 miles, up James River. I have now to inform you of what is of more consequence, my present expectations. Mr. Bee, who has long since received your's of the 27th Nov. 1798, has been anxiously expecting me a long time, he informs that he wrote to Mr. Broome, New York, and was answered about three

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Cotton's appointment as master of the grammar school of the College of Charleston was announced in the *City Gazette* of May 25, 1799. J. H. Easterby, *A History of the College of Charleston* (Charleston, 1935), p. 46.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Thomas Bee, Jr., principal of the College of Charleston from 1798 to 1805 and in later years editor of the curious literary periodical entitled *Omnium Gatherum*. *Ibid.*, p. 42.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> James Madison, cousin of President James Madison.

months since, that he had neither seen me nor ever received any letter for me, but as I expect you may possibly have written to me at New York. I shall write Mr. Broome being extremely anxious to hear from you, as the last time I received any news from Salthill, was indirectly, in your letter to the Trust. of the 27th Nov. last which Mr. Bee was so kind as to shew me. and from which I conjecture you received my farewell letter when I first set sail. You may readily conceive how unhappy I am in not knowing what is become of my family, nor how your present circumstances are. Should this find you at Salthill, I hope my dear Father will lose no time in writing me a circumstantial letter of everything that relates to the family. But to return, there is a vacation here during the month of May, so that I have arrived at a fortunate time to commence my new office on the first Monday in June, when the College opens, until the month of December, the annual holidays being May and December. Tuesday and Saturday are half holidays here. I am very busy as Mr. Bee assures me that though the School is very much diminished, in consequence of there having been no regular Master for eighteen months past, yet that it will soon increase he has not the least doubt, and in the course of twelve months will begin to be considerable, at present it will be impossible for me to commence housekeeping and take Boarders at £50 Sterling each, for my want of Capital, but Mr. Bee assures me that after the first year, I shall be adequate to the undertaking which will be a great addition to my income. Mr. Bee happens himself to be an Oriel man, our meeting thus unexpectedly in so far distant a place is singularly agreeable to us both, and of course affords many common subjects of conversation. He tells me, the collective expence of housekeeping is at the very least from thirty to fifty per cent more than in London, provisions are accordingly much dearer, and the first cost, or hire of Negroes, who prove very indifferent servants, is expensive, in short, labour of every kind, as well as the produce of labour, is throughout the whole of this continent exceedingly dear, certain I am that with a clear income of £300 I could pass through life much more comfortably in any part of England than here, for that sum would in England, burthened as she is with taxes, (your particular case is certainly an exception to the general rule) furnish a much larger portion of the comforts of life, than could be obtained in America for that sum. I flatter myself, that, under Providence, a few years labour here will enable me to return to England and render the Autumn of your lives, (which I pray God may be a long one) agreeable, tranquil and respectable. Mr. Bee informs that it will be impossible for me alone to superintend the education of the Boys at College, as it is much more than any one man can possibly undertake, he therefore wishes me to write to England to engage if possible, some person adequate to act with me

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in the classical department, but I have not as yet come to a final determination. It is now much more than a year since I have heard any tidings of my Brother Samuel. I hope and trust in God, his life will be spared to be a blessing to you all, any news either from or of him, will be particularly satisfactory. With a view to my Brother's future interest I have been assiduous in enquiring respecting the probability of success to a medical man with my Brother's qualifications, and Mr. Bee as well as myself are both of opinion that either Philadelphia or Charleston would offer a fair prospect of accumulating in a few years an ample fortune, a person in Sam's profession who came out from England a few years since to this place is now in the receipt of at least two thousand pounds sterling per annum. In this country, my Brother would certainly practice as Physician, as well as Surgeon, &c., and would receive Physician's fees. If he would bring with him a favourable letter of recommendation from Mr. West to the great Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, the Warren of this country, which might readily be procured through Mr. Forrest's means, Mr. Bee is assured that Dr. Rush's patronage of him at Philadelphia, would not only ensure success, but a rapid fortune. I would therefore strongly advise him to repair to me at Charleston, and bring in his hand a respectable letter from Mr. West to Dr. Rush, let him also get a handsome letter from Mr. Thomas to Dr. Rush, a testimonial or letter of recommendation from Mr. Earle as well as the other Professors at St. Bartholomews, from Dr. Fordyce, and Mr. Consitt, also, in short he cannot be too particular in bringing out with him, most respectable and satisfactory letters. I should hope to have the pleasure of his company at my house in the College, previous to his setting out for Philadelphia, though at some distance we should contrive to visit each other occasionally. I should not have been so minute but that I am well persuaded the line I have chalked out for him would prove far superior to anything he could hope for in Europe. In short this seems to be the country for an industrious young man to make a fortune and Europe the place where a fortune, when made, can be best enjoyed. Want of room prevents more. I shall write again before long. My appointment is to be announced tomorrow in both Charleston papers. Pray inform Mr. Knight that I fear the prints will eventually prove disadvantageous both to him and myself. I have sold hitherto but very few and the profits on them have been smaller than I have reason to expect. I shall however, now I am arrived here, unpack the whole and exhibit them for sale at some shop in Charleston. Mr. Knight may depend on my making remittances as soon as I receive even a moderate sum on account. Exchange is now 7 per cent against England. I must now give the Merchant per 107 pounds for a bill on London of 100 pounds. The prints which will sell best are Mr. K's own productions. I shall

be obliged to sacrifice many of the others for a trifle. Give my best love and regard to all the family individually. I remain, My dear Father's and Mother's dutiful affectionate Son,

C. C. Cotton

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Addressed to:-Mr. Cotton, Salthill, near Windsor, Bucks, England.

Charleston College, Charleston, South Carolina, 1st June, 1799.

My dear Sister,

It will make you very happy, I am sure to have a letter from your fardistant brother, and to be informed, that I am at length, after surmounting so many difficulties, fixed in this place. I did not arrive here till the 20th of May, but had previously landed at Norfolk, Virginia, having had a most dreadful passage of 18 weeks, without ever once making any land. I hope, please God, a few years will render me independent and my situation in life comfortable, I purpose then to return to England and enjoy the pleasure of seeing my family once more. I have employed almost the whole day in writing a very long letter to my brother Samuel, poor fellow, it is now a long time indeed since I have heard anything of him. He will no doubt contrive to let you see his letter which will give you pleasure. My dear Nancy, I would not have you be in the least surprised to hear from me, that I have entered into the Matrimonial state, though I can assure you I am perfectly disengaged at present. It is the custom of these southern States to marry at a very early age. I am now almost an old bachelor in this place, and I protest to you I have been frequently asked if I left my Wife and family well when I quitted England. All this no doubt sounds very odd to you. My situation here is very promising, I hope your's also is as agreeable as you can expect. A few years my dear Nancy, and I trust we shall behold each other face to face, and enjoy the pleasures of mutual conversation. The climate here is extremely warm. The least exercise makes me perspire and relaxes me very much. In consequence of this, and the danger of exposing myself to the heat of the Sun which is very injurious to health, I am obliged to remain indoors all day. The mosquitoes are a perfect torment to me. I sleep under a pavilion of gauze made as a protection against these insects. This is one of the gayest places in America. I have met with great civilities wherever I have been. Pineapples which are here in great perfection and abundance from the West Indies, are the common dessert at this season; whenever I dine out they appear on the table and are of a much more exquisite flavour than any that can be raised in the old country. But take all in all, England is the most agreeable place of residence for a person who has any property. I must necessarily be at a great expense in furnishing my rooms, which will make Cash very scarce with me for some time, but I have every reason to expect after next Xmas to be in possession of an income of 7 or 800 pounds a year. Thank God I have had no illness since I landed in this country and hope to escape by prudence and temperance, fevers and other disorders. I hope you continue your drawing. I shall be glad to have a letter from you, when you write send to my Father who will make up a pacquet of letters for me. Inform me of everything that you may think may be interesting. You would hardly suppose that writing a letter even is an exertion to me, and makes me perspire, as well as feel fatigued. I shall soon become accustomed to a warm climate, and then it will not be so disagreeable. As I have to write to all the family individually as well as other letters by this pacquet you will excuse my writing more at present. I remain as ever, My dear Sister's,

truly affectionate Brother, C. C. Cotton.

P.S. Our School opens on Monday and I am extremely busy. Pray let me have a long letter closely written.

Addressed to:—Miss L. A. Cotton, at Sir George Dallas's, Upper Harley Street, London.

Charleston College, Charleston, South Carolina, the 1st of June 1799.

My dear Brother,

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It is now a long long while, since I have had any tidings of you. I hope Providence has preserved you from the numerous dangers which surround you. Anxious for your safety and welfare when I reflect on the long interval which has interdicted all correspondence with each other, my mind becomes clouded with uneasy reflections. I have the greatest reason to be thankful in having been preserved safe after a most unusually tempestuous and tedious voyage of 18 weeks, when we were so fortunate as to reach Norfolk, Virginia, being then nearly exhausted with fatigue and anxiety, almost famished for want, and sickly from a long continuance of bad and scanty provisions, water not excepted. But, thank God, I am now firm on my legs again, have recovered my flesh, and am as well as I ever was. It so happened that I travelled a good deal in Virginia, before I embarked for Charleston, wherever I have been, I have always been received in the best company, and treated with respect and genuine hospitality. Have already been introduced into several respectable families, (having arrived here on the 20th May, in 6 days from Norfolk). I have received a card of invitation to dine with His Excellency the Governor of the State,7 in a few days. Ah, my dear Brother! how extremely happy should I feel myself in

<sup>7</sup> Edward Rutledge.

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the enjoyment of your company! You know well, how to appreciate long absence from our family, and when separated at a vast distance from all our former friends. But though I may sometimes indulge in a pleasing regret in contemplating those scenes, where our youthful hours were spent, think not that I give way to a childish melancholy; no, my Brother, my spirits were never better. I came to this continent for the express purpose of making myself, independent, and my family, comfortable. To this great object. are my views directed, and I doubt not, that, with the blessing of Providence, I shall attain, in due time, the summit of my wishes. The climate of Charleston, though very warm at present, is upon the whole, very agreeable, I am cautious to exposing myself to the fervour of the noontide sun, which is thought very dangerous in this country. The thermometer is usually about 84 in the hottest part of the day, and it ranges from this to 90 or 92 during the summer. I sleep with a pavilion made of gauze which covers the whole bed, to protect me from Mosquitoes, which abound here, and are woefully tormenting to strangers coming from Europe, but I am informed that as soon as these sanguinary insects have drawn a certain portion of English blood out of my veins, they will not be so troublesome. In a letter which is now on it's way to my Father, I mentioned to him, the propriety of your coming to this country to settle yourself in business. You will I suppose see his letter but should that not be the case I must inform you, that, in removing to this side the Atlantic, your professional talents will redound, perhaps more to your own credit than in the old country, certainly much more to your advantage. Every medical man here. assumes the title of Doctor, and as it will be absolutely necessary for you to practice as a Physician, it would be advisable to take a Medical degree at some one of our Universities. I am morally certain, that your superior medical talents, and your engaging manners, will, if you come to this country, do more for you, than you are aware of. I would have you get a letter of introduction from Mr. West (thro. Mr. Forrest's means) to Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, the great medical Colossus in this western world. From all that I can learn, at the Havannah, in the Island of Cuba, which is but a trifling distance from this place, little more than a fortnight's sail, you would very soon accumulate a handsome independence. The City is fully as large as this, and the wealth of the Spanish inhabitants, almost incredible. Charleston carries on a vast trade to the Havannah, and I have obtained information from several persons who have been there. The Havannah besides it's foreign trade, is the rendezvous of the Spanish Register or money Ships, from Vera Cruz and Carthagena, to old Spain. This causes an immense influx of wealth to that place. In short, my Brother, there are so many situations rivalling each other in advantage, that it may be a matter of some difficulty, to determine which would be most eligible. If you will be advised by me, and resolve on seeing America, let me entreat you to f

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embark in a Charleston Ship. It will give me the greatest pleasure to have you at my apartments in the College, we can then confer together, and determine what plan will be the properest to be pursued. There is no removing from place to place, without expense, and as you, like myself, have your money yet to make, let me advise you, to be strictly economical. Should it so happen, that notwithstanding all your prudence, you should be bare of cash, I hope you will consider my purse, as at your service. By all means bring letters of recommendation, or testimonials, from Messrs. Thomas, Consitt, Earle, and your other medical friends. I know not, my dear Brother, if you have made any proficiency in classical pursuits, since I saw you; if you have not, let me anxiously advise, not to neglect so essential a part of general education. Should you not like to be able to read. Galen, Hippocrates, Boerhave, and many other eminent Authors in their original tongues? The moderate degree of accuracy, and elegance, which appears in what falls from my lips and pen, is the result of considerable labour, and reflection. With you it is not so. Ideas rush upon your mind, in a luxuriant redundancy. What an abundant harvest, then, you might expect to reap, if, on the fertile resources of your genius, the elegancies of classical literature, and critical acumen, were engrafted! Nil desperandum est. From my own experience, I can assure you, that if I had not long possessed my mind with a deep sense of the importance of a graceful and correct elocution, if I had not long endured myself to the task of occasional composition, I should never I believe have written a decent letter. The diamond is seldom found polished in the mine. I should not have troubled you with these reflections, but that I believe a Brother's advice on so important a topic, may, possibly, operate as a powerful stimulus to literary assiduity. Loose not an hour, if possible. Be ever ready to improve the present moments ere they fleet away. Time is an eternal now. The past, we cannot really reclaim, and who knows that tomorrow may be ours? You will perhaps be thankful to me, if I point out a plan which many great scholars, whom I could name, have successfully adopted. Make a Diary or Journal of your time and employments. To elucidate this matter, you should take a paper book, and enter every material occurrence of the day, the time of rising, hours of study, improvements of the day, and reflections when you think proper to annex them. This will operate as a perpetual moniter to you, whenever study becomes irksome. I cannot describe the secret satisfaction resulting from a pleasing survey of progressive improvement. I have now, my dear Samuel, given the best advice in my power, on those points which have appeared to me of most importance, and it will, I trust, be attended with beneficial consequences. I hope it will not be very long, ere I have a whole sheet letter, which I doubt not will be very interesting to me. If you will leave your letters at the bar of the South Carolina coffee house near the Exchange, and pay a penny there, it will be sent by the first vessel for Charleston, will reach me sooner than by the Mail via Halifax and N. York, and will save me a great expense. Pray write small and close, but distinct. Adieu! God bless and preserve you, my dear Samuel, you have ever the prayers of

Your very sincere friend and truly affectionate brother, C. C. Cotton

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Addressed to:—Mr. Samuel Cotton, Surgeon on board His Majesty's Ship Vanguard.

(To be continued)

# MINUTES OF THE VESTRY, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH, 1822–1840

# Contributed by WILLIAM EDWARD FRIPP

(Continued from April)

Edmundsbury Chapel, Ashepoo, December 25, 1827.

The Vestry met. Present, Thomas Boone, Esq. Chairman. Messrs. Webb, Fraser, W. M. Smith and T. Lowndes.

The Committee appointed to communicate with the Trustees of the Bethel Church, respecting a gate or way butting on and leading thro' the Glebe Land of the Episcopal Church in Walterboro: Reported, "Walterboro: Oct. 15th, 1827. To the Trustees of the Bethel Church of St. Bartholemew's Parish. Gentlemen: We herewith enclose you a copy of a resolve passed at a meeting of the Vestry and Wardens of the Episcopal Church of St. Bartholemew's Parish on the 19th of July last, and in submitting the same for your consideration, we earnestly request a compliance on your Part with the requisitions therein mentioned.

Resolved that M. Ford and Boone be instructed to communicate with the Trustees of the Bethel Church respecting a gate or way butting on and leading thro' the Glebe Land of the Episcopal Church in Walterboro: and that they be required to obtain from said Trustees a definite answer, in writing, that they do not view themselves as having a right to use the said gate as a way over the said Glebe Land.

Signed,

Malachi Ford Thos. Boone.

In conformity with your request and in compliance with the above resolve you will have the goodness to subscribe to what follows, To wit: We, the trustees of the Bethel Church of St. Bartholemew's Parish do hereby disavow all right, title, Interest, Claim or demand whatsoever in and to the right of way over the Glebe Land of the Episcopal Church in Walterboro': And declare and acknowledge that the use heretofore had and made of the same, either by ourselves or those claiming by or through us, or those from whom we claim, was by the tacit consent of the Vestry and Wardens of the Episcopal Church of St. Bartholemew's Parish, and not of right, and we do hereby disclaim for ourselves and our successors in office any right in said way, other than that which said Vestry and Wardens may grant. And we acknowledge moreover that said Vestry and Wardens may refuse and stop-

up said way whenever the same said Vestry and Wardens may seem proper and fit. In witness whereof we have hereunto Set our hands and Seals this Day of October 10th Anno Domini 1827. Signed, Wm. McCants, Senr., J. Davidson, Stiles Rivers, T. D. Stale, Jr. Which report was accepted, and ordered to be filed.

Dr. Fraser, T. Lowndes and W. M. Smith Esqrs. were appointed a committee to hire out the negroes of the Church for the year 1828. M. Ford, J. A. Culliatt and R. B. Smith Esqrs. were appointed a committee to rent out the Benches in the Pon-Pon Church, on the same terms as on the last year; and instructed to give immediate notice thereof.

On Motion of Mr. W. M. Smith, Resolved that the Chairman of the Vestry be authorized to employ a Sexton for Edmundsbury Chapel with a salary of \$8, per annum from the 1st of January 1828. The one half to be paid on the 25th of May: and the other on the 25 of December annually. And that the Treasurer be authorized and required to pay the same on the Chairman's order, which shall be his voucher therefor.

A fair copy from the minutes given me by Mr. Boone.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

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# Edmundsbury Chapel, Ashepoo April 7th, 1828.

The Vestry met. Present, Messrs. Boone, Chairman; C. Webb, Wm. M. Smith, Fraser, and T. O. Lowndes. The committee to hire out the negroes report, That they hired three to Col. Cunningham at forty-five Dollars per Head, and Judy, Sandy, and Lavenia to the Rev. Mr. Delavaux for the sum of Seventy-five Dollars. The Rev. Delavaux presented his account, and proved to the Satisfaction of the Vestry etc. that he had fully expended the money allowed for the repairs of the Walterboro: House. Dr. Fraser and Mr. Lowndes were appointed a committee to examine our Treasurer accounts. And reported that they examined them and found them correct: And reported a balance of one hundred and forty eight Dollars, thirty one and a quarter cents remaining in our Treasurers Hands.

Taken from the minutes given me by Mr. Boone.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

We hereby certify that an Election for Vestrymen and Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Parish of St. Bartholomews was held of the 7th of April 1828, the same being Easter Monday at the Edmundsbury Chapel, that the following Persons, the Rev. Mr. Delavaux, C. Webb, Dr. Fraser, Wm. M. Smith, T. O. Lowndes and T. Boone attended and gave their votes and that C. Webb, Wm. M. Smith, Dr. Fraser, T. O.

Lowndes, M. Ford, J. G. Godfrey and R. B. Smith were elected Vestrymen and T. Boone and J. A. Culliatt Wardens for the ensuing year.

Thomas Boone Charles Webb for J. A. Culliatt

### Pon-Pon Chapel, April 30th, 1828.

Vestry met. Present Thomas Boone, Charles Webb, William M. Smith, John A. Culliatt and John G. Godfrey Esqs.

The members Elect, who were present having determined to proceed to business, went into the Election of Officers; when Thomas Boone Esqr. was elected Chairman; William M. Smith Esq. Treasurer and John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

The Chair then called the attention of the Vestry to a letter from Mr. William McCants requesting indulgence, as one of the securities of the late General William Oswald, Deceased.

On Motion of Mr. Smith, ordered that M. Ford and J. G. Godfrey be a committee to confer with our Solicitors respecting the judgment etc. against W. Oswald and etc. And moreover to investigate fully the responsibility of all of the obligors and report to the Vestry, at their next meeting.

On Motion it was ordered, That the Benches in the Walterborough Chapel be assessed at Six Dollars per bench the ensuing summer; and that T. Boone and M. Ford be a committee to collect the same.

On Motion of Mr. Webb and seconded by Mr. Smith, Resolved That Mr. Culliatt be empowered to rent or hire out the Seats in the Pon Pon Chapel to the greatest advantage, for what he can obtain. J. G. Godfrey dissented.

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary

# Walterborough July 12th 1828.

The Vestry met. Present, Messrs. Boone, Webb, R. B. Smith, Ford and Godfrey.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Messrs. Boone, Webb, Smith, and Godfrey were qualified. M. Ford from the committee to confer with our Solicitors etc. respecting the debt due the Church by the late W. Oswald etc. made his report verbally. When it was ordered that our Solicitors be verbally instructed by our Chairman to proceed at their discretion. Mr. Boone from the committee for receiving the assessment on the Benches in the Walterboro' Chapel reported as follows; "The Committee

for receiving the assessment on the Benches in the Walterboro': Chapel respectfully report, That they have received the assessment on Bench No. 2 Belonging to the Rev. D. J. Campbell: No. 3 to Col Pinckney: No. 4 to J. G. Godfrey: No. 5 for Mrs. McBurney: No. 6 to Dr. Fraser: No. 7 to Mrs. A. Walter: No. 8 to M. Ford: No. 9 to H. Claiborne: No. 10 to Est. J. Croskeys: No. 11 to T. Riggs: No. 14 to E. B. Fishburne: No. 15 to T. Boone: No. 16 to R. B. Smith: No. 17 to J. S. Miles: No. 18 to R. B. Bedon: No. 19 to C. Webb: No. 26 to L. Witsell: and No. 27 to Mesdames Glover and Fishburne the assessment being Six Dollars per bench gives the aggregate amount of One hundred and Eight Dollars. Which amount your committee now tender to the Vestry, July 12th. 1828. Thos. Boone, Malachi Ford, Committee which report was on motion, ordered to be filed. The Chairman stated that Major Raysor had requested of him to submit to the Vestry, his wish to purchase a Bench in the Walterboro' Chapel, and to ascertain from them their terms. When it was resolved, that Major Raysor upon the payment of thirty Dollars, do have a fee Simple Title executed to him of No. [blank] in the Walterboro' Chapel, Subject to the annual assessment.

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

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Edmundsbury Chapel, December 26, 1828.

The Vestry met. Present, Messrs. Boone, Webb, Fraser, W. M. Smith, Lowndes, and Godfrey.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, two letters from our Solicitors, respecting the debt due by Dr. Oswald as principal, and W. Oswald as Security, were presented. On Motion of Mr. Smith, ordered "that the Chairman be instructed to apply to the personal representatives of Dr. Perry for information respecting the joint Bond of J. and W. Oswald. And that he do communicate to our Solicitors such information respecting the same, as he shall receive; and moreover such other information as our records afford on the subject. Instructing them at the same time to proceed in reviving the judgment, by confession or otherwise; upon which and the payment of the entire Interest due on judgment, up to the first Day of January next, with Costs, then, to authorize them to indulge Dr. Oswald for the principal, for one year from the last date aforesaid". On Motion of J. G. Godfrey, Resolved That a committee of two, viz. T. Boone and T. O. Lowndes, Esqrs be instructed, to obtain of J. L. Pettigru Esq. his opinion how far the Vestry etc., are authorized under the peculiar and existing circumstances of the Parish, by Law, to control the funds of the Church. And whether they have the power to shut up either or all of the Churches in this Parish, or at their discretion to apportion in anyway, the Services of the Minister to each. And to report Mr. Pettigru's opinion to the Vestry, at the earliest period possible. And that the Treasurer be directed to pay over to the committee thirty Dollars to forward to Mr. P. as a fee. The Chairman was on motion, then authorized to nominate a committee to hire out the negroes for the year 1829, and nominated Dr. Fraser and T. O. Lowndes Esqrs.

The Vestry then adjourned.

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John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

# Edmundsbury Chapel, January 27th, 1829.

The Vestry met. Present, Boone, Chairman: Chas. Webb, W. M. Smith. T. O. Lowndes and Dr. Fraser. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the Chairman reported verbally that on examining the Papers of H. Chipman, he found the original Bond of Dr. Oswald and Wm. Oswald, delivered the same to our Solicitors and took their receipt therefor, which receipt, together with the other papers relating to Dr. Perry be then, by order of the Vestry, delivered over to our Treasurer. He then read the communication of the committee to Mr. Pettigru, and his reply thereto, respecting the powers of the Vestry etc. which was ordered to be preserved. Mr. Smith then submitted the following; "The Resolutions\* relative to Pon-Pon Chapel submitted by Mr. Webb [and] W. M. Smith at the last meeting being called up, were with the consent of Dr. Fraser who had seconded them, amended as follows-viz-Whereas the income arising from the Property of the Church being inadequate for the payment of the Rector's salary, and the deficiency having been for some years past, and still continuing to be supplied by those who worship at Edmundbury and Walterboro: Chapel: but principally by the former, while those who worship at Pon-Pon Chapel have refused or failed to comply with the requisitions made on them by the Vestry for that purpose. And Whereas the Episcopal Families who statedly worship at Pon Pon being less than 1/5th of the number of those who attend at Edmundbury it is for the advantage of the Episcopal Church in this Parish and for the accommodation of a large majority of the aggregate congregation, as also in common justice toward those, who as above stated, principally contribute to the support of the Rector, that a greater proportion of the services of the Church should be performed at Edmundbury Chapel than at Pon-Pon Chapel. Therefore, "Resolved That service shall in future be held at Easter and Christmas, and on three Sundays in four, from the beginning of November to the middle of May in each year, at Edmundbury Chapel; and on every fourth Sunday during that time at Pon-Pon Chapel. Resolved that the Secretary

<sup>\*</sup> These resolves not having been acted upon are not inserted in the last minutes.

J. G. G., Secty.

do send a copy of the above Preamble and Resolution to the Rector respectfully requesting his attention thereto. And also a copy to each of the Vestry not present at this meeting. And that he do cause a notice of the above regulation to be put up on a door of Pon-Pon and Edmundbury Chapels on or before Sunday the 8th of February 1829. The above was adopted. Messrs. Smith, Fraser, and Lowndes, voting in the affirmative. And Mr. Webb in the negative.

Mr. Webb moved that a particular entry should be made how each person had voted on the foregoing; which was unanimously agreed to. Dr. Fraser and T. O. Lowndes Esq. then stated verbally, that they had not received a final answer from Colonel Cunningham respecting the hire of the negroes. When they were allowed until the following Monday to obtain his answer; and if he did not take them on the same terms as the last year, that they should advertise them at Ashepoo for hire. A Copy from the minutes and papers furnished me by Mr. Boone.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

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# Edmundbury Chapel, April 16th, 1829

Vestry met. Present, Thomas Boone Esq. Chairman. Messrs. Webb, W. M. Smith, Lowndes and Godfrey. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Mr. Lowndes from the committee to hire the negroes of the Church reported as follows, "I on the part of the committee appointed to hire the negroes of the Church, report as follows, that Col. Cunningham agrees to take them at the same price which he paid last year". Upon the above report being submitted, some doubts having arisen as to the amount of hire the last year, no note or other writing obligatory having been taken, it was on motion of J. G. Godfrey, "Resolved that the committee to hire out the negroes for the present year, be authorized to hire them to Col. Cunningham this year, for the sum of one hundred and twenty Dollars. On Motion of J. G. G. Resolved, That in future it shall not as heretofore be considered the duty of the Treasurer, under a resolution passed on the ninth Day of April, Anno Domini 1820, Ex officio to collect the rent or annual assessment on Benches or Pews in the Churches in this Parish. and That from Easter Monday next, it shall be the duty of each Warden and Vestryman of this Parish in the alphabetical order of his name, for one year, in each and every year, from that day, to take the notes or other writing obligatories, of all and every person and persons, hiring, renting, or owning or both, Pews or Benches in the several Churches in this Parish, for the payment of the annual assessment or rent, on said Benches or Pews. To pay the same over to the Treasurer when collected, to take his receipt for the same, and to report thereon to the Vestry etc., producing at the same time such receipt of the Treasurer, on the Easter Monday, et-

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terminating his term of service. On Motion of Mr. Smith, "Resolved That the Chairman do come to a settlement with Dr. Pinckney and Mr. McKain for the bricks had by them, under contract with the Vestry, from the Church at Ashepoo, viz, Edmundbury Chapel.

The Vestry then adjourned to half past ten, on Friday the Seventeenth Day April 1829.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

# Edmundbury Chapel April 17th 1829.

The Vestry met pursuant to the above adjournment. Present, Thos. Boone, Esq. Chairman. Messrs. Webb, Smith, Fraser and Godfrey. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, on Motion of J. G. Godfrey & seconded by Dr. Fraser it was ordered "that a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to wait on Col. Cummingham and express to him, that the Vestry in their demand through their Treasurer on him for the sum of forty-five Dollars head per annum, for the hire of the negroes belonging to the Church since the year 1827; were directed by the report of the Chairman of the committee who hired the negroes to him that year. That said Chairman has since declared that the ground which he in his report to the Vestry stated why a deduction was made that year, he is now satisfied was from misapprehending the reasons urged by Col. C. at the time of their contracting for the negro-hire for reducing said hire. That said Committee do further say to Col. C. that they the said Vestry now consider forty Dollars as the annual amount of hire for said negroes: And that they the said Committee be authorized to say to Col. C. that upon his paying over to said committee, or either of them, the amount now due by him for negro-hire at the rate of forty Dollars per head per annum, they are authorized to give him a full and final discharge for the same. The Chairman and J. G. Godfrey were appointed as the above committee. The Vestry then adjourned.

J. G. Godfrey, Secretary.

I, hereby, certify that an Election for Vestry Men and Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Parish of St. Bartholomews was held on the 20th of April 1829, the same being Easter Monday at the Edmundsbury Chapel, that the following persons, John G. Godfrey, Dr. Fraser and Thos. Boone attending and gave their votes and that Wm. M. Smith Esq., Dr. Fraser, T. O. Lowndes, J. G. Godfrey, M. Ford, R. B. Smith, Chas. Myers, Esq. were elected Vestry Men and T. Boone and Elias Vanderhorst, Esqr. Wardens for the ensuing year.

Thos. Boone Warden.

The Vestry met. Present, Messrs. Boone, W. M. Smith, Vanderhorst, Myers, and Godfrey. The members elect who were present, being desirous of proceeding to business, went into the election of their officers. When Thos. Boone, Esqr. was elected Chairman; W. M. Smith Esqr. Treasurer; and J. G. Godfrey, Secretary. Mr. Boone on behalf of the committee appointed to wait on Col. Cunningham, then reported as follows: "The committee appointed to wait on Col. Cunningham report. That they waited on Col. C. and presented him with a copy of the resolution of the Vestry with which he was perfectly satisfied. And that they have received from him the Interest due on his note for

	1825	\$ 4.14
Interest on his note for	1826	3.75
Bal. of seat hire for	1828	12.00
Negro hire for	1828	120.00
Seat hire for	1829	21.00

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It was on Motion then ordered that the Chairman and J. G. Godfrey be a committee to examine the Treasurers accounts for the last two years; And if they are found correct to give a certificate of the same in his Book, and to report at the next meeting of the Vestry.

The Vestry then adjourned.

J. G. Godfrey, Secretary

# Walterboro: July 5th 1829

The Vestry met. Present, Messrs. Boone, Fraser, Smith, Ford and Godfrey. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Mr. Boone from the committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts, Reported That, The Committee appointed to examine our Treasurer's a/c respectfully report, that they examined them, found them correct and certified the same in his Book.

Committee: Thos. Boone J. G. Godfrey.

On Motion it is ordered that the assessment on the Benches in the Walterboro: Chapel, for this season be Six Dollars, per Bench. The Chairman communicated to the Vestry a request from our Rector, the Rev. Mr. Delavaux, that a committee might be appointed to examine the Parsonage House in Walterboro: with the outbuildings attached thereto; which being granted, the chairman nominated Messrs. Godfrey and Smith, as said

Committee. The Vestry then adjourned to meet again at the Walterboro: Chapel at ten o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 11th Instant.

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John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

# Walterboro: July 11th 1829.

The Vestry met. Present, Messrs. Boone, Fraser, Smith, Ford and Godfrey. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, J. G. Godfrey from the committee to examine the Parsonage House etc. in Walterboro; made the following report. Walterboro: July 10th. 1829. Your committee this day waited on the Rev. Mr. Delavaux, and not confiding in their own judgment, they took along with them an experienced Carpenter, Mr. William Whiteman; who examined the parsonage House in this place, together with the out buildings attached thereto. Whose report is subjoined, and herewith respectfully submitted. Committee-J. G. Godfrey, and R. B. Smith. Mr. Whiteman's report — I have examined the Parsonage house in this Place, together with the outbuildings attached thereto, and report, that there is wanting, a new roof - Eight-Jice - A part of one Side to be spliced — Some Blocks — Nails — Six hundred feet of flooring boards — Sixteen posts and some filling inn, and Shingles for kitchen. Probable cost \$170.00. Signed: William Whiteman

On motion of Mr. Smith, Resolved that the Treasurer be authorized to retain two hundred Dollars in hand, of what ever funds he may have in possession, beyond what may be necessary with the ordinary means of the Church, to meet the payments of the Minister's Salary: And that the balance thereof be laid out, according to his recommendation, in the purchase of such Stock, as he may deem proper-Resolved, on motion of Mr. Smith, That the Chairman be authorized to hire out the Benches, not owned by individuals, in the Walterboro: Chapel, at not less than ten Dollars per Bench — On motion of Captain Ford, Resolved, that a committee be appointed, with instructions to have repaired the Parsonage House and outbuildings in Walterboro: as soon as expedient and that they be authorized to call on the Treasurer for a sufficient amount, not exceeding two hundred Dollars, to pay for such repairs. Committee nominated by the Chair, Messrs. Ford and Smith. On motion of J. G. Godfrey, Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized and required, without delay, to put up for Sale, pursuant to a resolve of this body of the 31st of August 1825, each and every bench in this Church, for which a Title has been given, and on which the annual assessment is now due, and unpaid. And that he be further authorized to bid on the same, for the use of the Church, Six Dollars per Bench, should that amount be bid by no one else. The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

### Edmundbury Chapel December 7th 1829.

The Vestry met. Present, Messrs. Boone, Smith, Vanderhorst, Lowndes. Myers, and Godfrey. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read. Mr. Boone, Reported as follows: Thomas Boone respectfully reports that the assessment on all the benches owned by individuals in the Walterboro: Chapel are paid And that he rented one bench at ten Dollars. A letter was then read from Dr. Fraser, to the Vestry, tendering his resignation as Vestryman: Which was accepted. On Motion of Mr. Smith, Resolved, that the negroes at present in Mr. De La Vaux's service be continued with him during the next year upon the same terms as heretofore. Resolved that the rest of the negroes belonging to the Church shall in future be supplied with clothes and shoes by the Treasurer from the Funds of the Corporation. and that it be so specified in offering them for hire. Resolved that Messrs, Boone and Godfrey be the committee to hire out the negroes refered to in the forgoing resolution for the next year. And that they Do forthwith offer them by Public Notice. And that the committee be, and hereby are, authorized to let them by private contract, at \$50 for each and every worker (taking a note for the payment at the end of the year as heretofore) until the 1st of January next. And should they not be able to obtain the above mentioned price for them by that day, then to offer them by public outcry at Ashepoo ferry. And to dispose of them to the highest Bidder at any sum not less than \$45 per head, for the workers—taking an obligation for the payment of the same, with approved security, if required. The Vestry then adjourned to meet on Friday, the first Day of January next.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

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# Ashepoo January 1st 1830

The committee appointed to hire the negroes of the Church not appropiated in the resolve of Vestry of the 7th Day of December last, met, pursuant to that resolve, this Day at Ashepoo-ferry; and proceeded to offer at public Outcry, Said negroes for one year from this Day. When the sum of fifty Dollars per head for each and every full hand belonging to the Church, not already disposed of by said resolve, being bid by Mr. Benjamin F. Hard, the said negroes were knocked off to him, he being the highest bidder, viz, three hands at fifty Dollars each: Total one hundred and fifty Dollars. The Said Mr. Hard to feed said negroes and their children for said period. And not to abuse them. For which said sum of One hundred and fifty Dollars the said committee, have taken the note of hand of the said Hard, with T. P. Bacot, Junr. as Indorser, payable on the first Day of January 1831. All which is respectfully submitted.

Thos. Boone John G. Godfrey.

# Edmundbury Chapel, April 29th. 1830

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Vestry met. Present Messrs. Boone, Pinckney, W. M. Smith, Ford, Lowndes, Myers, and Godfrey. Messrs. Smith and Godfrey, qualified as Vestrymen. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read J. G. Godfrev from the committee to hire out the negroes of the Church read out their report, which was accepted. The Vestry then proceeded to the election of officers. When T. Boone, Esqr. was elected Chairman; W. M. Smith, Esgr. Treasurer; and J. G. Godfrey Secretary. On motion of Mr. Ford, Resolved, that the note of hand given by Mr. Hard for negro-hire be handed over to the Treasurer. The Treasurer reported that his accts for the last year were ready for inspection, and requested that a committee should be appointed for that purpose. When the Chair nominated Messrs. Ford and Myers to inspect the same and at the same declared his wish to have his accts as collector for the year ending on Easter Monday last, examined and reported on; which was granted, and referred to the same committee. The Chairman further stated, That as collector he had called on Mr. Lynah and could not see him. Also on Mr. Horry who promised to send the money in a few days but has not done so as yet. And that our Treasurer has undertaken as being convenient to him to collect from Mr. Thos. Lowndes. And that Mr. Webb declined to pay or give his note for the assessment for this year, and does not think we are authorized to demand it before the year expires. The committee then reported as follows, viz, The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's a/c for the last year. Report, that they have examined the same, which were correctly stated and vouched, and that they find a balance of Five Hundred and Eighty nine Dollars and 3/100 now remaining in his hands—and that we have certified the same in his Books. The committee appointed to examine the accounts of the collector for the last year Respectfully report, that they have examined the same which were found correctly stated and vouched, and that the amount recd and paid by him being the same, the committee recommend that he the collector be discharged. 29 April 1830.

Malachi Ford, Chm.

On motion of Mr. Ford, Resolved that the sum of Six Dollars be and is hereby assessed on each bench in Walterboro: Church for this year—April 1830. Mr. Boone then stated, by the request of our Rector, an act of daring insolence committee by the fellow Sandy hired of the Church by Mr. Delavaux; And advised that we should notice it promptly and properly. When Captn. Ford stated that he would send a constable for the fellow; have him conveyed to Walterboro: gaol; And there kept until punished sufficiently. Which was agreed to; And determined that all necessary expenses incurred thereby, should be paid by our Treasurer from the funds of the Church. The Vestry then adjourned.

J. G. Godfrey, Secretary.

# Edmundbury Chapel, January 4th 1831.

Five of the Vestry etc. met pursuant to appointment: viz. Messrs. Pinckney, W. M. Smith, Vanderhorst, Myers and Godfrey. When Colonel Pinckney by an unanimous call took the Chair, as Chairman Pro Tem. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, On motion of J. G. Godfrey it was "Resolved, That the offer of Mr. B. F. Hard in his letter to Mr. W. M. Smith for the hire of the negroes of the Church, now in his (Mr. Hard's) possession, for this year, ending on the thirty-first Day of December 1831, be accepted. He, the said Hard, giving for the same his note of hand, with approved security, payable on the Day last aforesaid. And that said letter, be herewith filed. Mr. W. M. Smith, Charleston 30th December 1830. Dear Sir. I have just heard that you were about to hire the negroes. belonging to the Church that I had last year. I should be very glad to have them the coming year, and hope you will give me the refusal. I am willing to give you the same price I did last year. It will be quite a disappointment to me if they are taken away, As I had an opportunity of hiring others, but it is too late for me now. Mr. Boone and friend promised me last January that if they were well treated I should have them this year. And I have treated them well, and have had no occasion to correct one of them while with me. I therefore hope you will not take them away. Please to answer this as early as possible. Yours Respectfully, B. F. Hard.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Resolved, that the Rev. Mr. DeLavaux have the services of Judy and Lavinia during the next year without charge, He engaging to maintain and cloth them, And to pay all bills for medical and other expenses. On Motion of Mr. Myers Resolved, that Messrs. W. M. Smith, Ford, and Godfrey be a committee to hire out the negroes of the Church for the ensuing year, at any sum not less than fifty Dollars each. The Vestry then adjourned.

J. G. Godfrey, Secretary

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I hereby certify that an election for Vestrymen and Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Parish of St. Bartholomews was held on the 4th April 1831 the same being Easter Monday at the Edmundsbury Chapel—that the following persons the Rev. Mr. Delavaux, Dr. Fraser, W. M. Smith, C. Myers, J. G. Godfrey and E. Vanderhorst attended and gave their votes and that W. C. Pinckney, W. M. Smith, R. B. Smith, C. Myers, M. Ford, T. O. Lowndes and J. G. Godfrey were elected Vestrymen and Daniel Huger and E. Vanderhorst Wardens for the ensuing year. E. Vanderhorst. Warden

Walterboro: July 17th 1831

Vestry met. Present, Messrs. Pinckney, R. B. Smith, Ford, Myers, and

Godfrey. The Vestry present, having gone into an election for officers for the ensuing year, Col. W. C. Pinckney was unanimously elected Chairman: W. M. Smith Esgr. Treasurer, and John G. Godfrey Secretary, Sundry communications from the Rev. Mr. DeLavaux were then read, and the following resolves, on motion of Captn. Ford, made thereon, "Resolved that the sum of Six Dollars be the amount of assessment on the benches in the Church in Walterboro: And that the Collector for this year do demand the above sum—from each Bench holder and upon non-payment. that the bench or benches of such persons be sold on the last Saturday in this Month. And that the Collector do also set out the Benches unsold, for not less than ten Dollars each. Resolved that the sum of fifty Dollars be appropriated to underpin the Church in Walterboro: if so much be necessary. And that a committee of three be appointed to attend to the subject of this resolution: and that they be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for said sum of Fifty Dollars, if so much be necessary. The Chairman named, Messrs. Ford, Godfrey and Smith as the committee. By an unanimous vote of Vestry the Chairman, signed an order on the Treasurer in favour of the Rev. Mr. DeLavaux for fourteen Dollars; viz. eight Dollars for a box for Plate, and Six Dollars for Sexton up to June 1831 in the Edmundbury Chapel. The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

# Edmundbury Chapel, January 7th 1832.

Pursuant to a call of the Rev. Mr. DeLavaux, the following named members of Vestry etc, met, viz, Messrs. Huger, Vanderhorst, W. M. Smith, R. B. Smith, Myers and Godfrey. When on Motion of W. M. Smith, Mr. Huger was called to the Chair. It was then on motion of Mr. W. M. Smith the proceedings of the last meeting having been first read, resolved, that the negroes at present in the service of the Rector be offered to him this year at seventy five Dollars—payable on the first of January 1833. Resolved that those in the service of Mr. Hard be continued with him for this year, upon the same terms as during the last, as regards the workers. But that he be required to pay twenty Dollars for the Eldest girl if she is employed by him in any other way than as a nurse for her mother's other children. Mr. Hard to give a note payable on the first day of January 1833, with approved security. Resolved that Mr. Myers be appointed to carry the above resolution into effect, and that he do report to the Vestry as soon as he has heard from Mr. DeLavaux and Mr. Hard. Resolved, on motion of J. G. Godfrey, that the three remaining Pews be completed; and that the Treasurer be authorized to contract, and settle for the same, from the funds of the Church. J. G. Godfrey, then stated, that a letter from Col. Lewis Morris<sup>9</sup> to the Rev. Rector, Vestry etc., relating to a stove which he had purchased for the use of the Church at Ashepoo; and which he had only waited for an unanimous Vote of acceptance on the part of Vestry etc to present to the Church, had been placed in his hands by the Rector to be laid before their body; but had by him thro: inadvertence been left at home. When upon motion of Mr. R. B. Smith, it was unanimously resolved that the said stove be accepted; and that the Rector do communicate with Col. Morris respecting the same, expressive of their acceptance, thanks etc. The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

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# Edmundbury Chapel, February 5th 1832.

Vestry met. Present, Messrs. Huger, R. B. Smith, W. M. Smith, T. O. Lowndes and J. G. Godfrey. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Huger was called to the Chair. A copy of a letter from Mr. Myers to Mr. Hard respecting the hire of the Church negroes was read by Mr. W. M. Smith; when on motion, resolved, that Mr. W. M. Smith be authorized to demand of Mr. Hard immediate payment of his note, due on the first day of January last, for the hire of the negroes belonging to the Church; as also to require of him (the said Hard) his note of hand, with approved Security, for the amount agreed upon for the present year; commencing on the first day of January 1832; and ending on the last day of December 1832. And should the said Hard fail or refuse to comply with either or both of the above, then that he, the said Mr. W. Smith, do forthwith take said negroes from out of the possession of said Hard, and hire them for the remainder of the present year to Mr. R. B. Smith, upon the same terms proposed to said Hard; the time that shall have elapsed from the commencement of the present year, to the day that Mr. R. B. Smith, shall get the said negroes into possession, being first deducted. A letter from the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina, Addressed to the Vestry of St. Bartholomew's Parish, and signed by the Rev. Frederick Dalcho, Secretary of the Convention, requesting the Church in this Parish, to attend said convention, by its Delegates, etc.: was placed before Vestry by J. G. Godfrey. When on motion, Resolved, that the Rev. Mr. DeLavaux, D. Huger, W. M. Smith, and T. O. Lowndes Esquires, do attend the Stated Meeting of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of South Carolina at Charleston, on Wednesday, the fifteenth Day of February next, as Delegates from this Church. The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Letters written during the Revolution by Col. Lewis Morris, of Morris Town, N. Y., to Nancy Elliott, his future wife, were published in this *Magazine*, XL and XLI. The home he built at Willtown in 1807 is still standing and is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stanley of New York.

At an Election for Vestrymen and Church Wardens in Edmondbury Chapel St. Bartholomew's Parish on Easter Monday April 23rd, 1832, the following Gentlemen attended, and gave their votes viz.

The Revd. F. Delavaux, Wm. M. Smith, C. Myers, B. C. Webb, J. G. Godfrey, Charles Webb, and Daniel Huger.

I do hereby certify that upon casting up the Votes for Vestrymen and Church Wardens of Edmondbury Chapel in the Parish of St. Bartholomews the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected Vestrymen viz: Wm. M. Smith, R. B. Smith, M. Ford, C. Myers, B. C. Webb, E. Fishburne and J. G. Godfrey and Daniel Huger, and E. Vanderhorst Wardens for the ensuing year.

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Daniel Huger Church Warden April 23rd, 1832.

# Edmundbury Chapel, April 30th., 1832.

The following named Gentlemen from the Vestrymen and Wardens elect, met; and having taken the oaths of office, went into an election for officers when Daniel Huger Esqr. was unanimously elected Chairman. W. M. Smith Esqr., Treasurer and J. G. Godfrey Secretary. The names of Vestrymen and Wardens present, Messrs Huger, W. M. Smith, Vanderhorst, Myers, Fishburne and Godfrey. A letter from the Rev. Mr. DeLavaux requesting indulgence for a short absence this summer for the benefit of his health, was then read; when on motion of J. G. Godfrey, Resolved, "That the Rev. Mr. Delavaux's request by letter dated the 23rd day of April 1832, and addressed to the Vestry etc. be granted. And that the Secretary in the name of this body do notify him of the same, with their best wishes for the attainment of his object." By the request of Mr. Smith, the Chair nominated Messrs. Myers and Fishburne, a committee, to examine Mr. Smith's books for the two last years. Who made the following report. "The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's acct. for the two last years report, that they have performed that duty, and find them to be correct and properly vouched, and that there was a balance in his hands on the 23rd Inst. Easter Monday of \$209.77 1/2. They also report that he exhibited to them the certificates for 54 U.S. Bank Shares and 10 F & M. Ins. Co. Shares, standing in the corporate name of this Church, and two notes from Mr. Hard, for negro hire for the years 1831 and '32. Upon the former of which there appears to have been paid \$50 on acct., 30th April 1832. C. M. Myers — E. B. Fishburne.

On motion of J. G. Godfrey, resolved that the Treasurer be authorized to pay all legal expenses incured by the negroes of the Church, in possession of Mr. Hard for the last year. The Vestry then adjourned.

## Walterboro: June 29th 1832.

The Vestry met. Present Messrs. R. B. Smith, M. Ford, B. Webb, E. Fishburne and Godfrey. In the absence of the Chairman, R. B. Smith Esqr. was unanimously called to the Chair. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Captn. Ford submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, "Resolved that the assessment on the benches of the Church in Walterboro: for the year 1832 be Six Dollars on each bench, and should not the said assessment be paid by the first Monday in August next, that the Collector be, and he is hereby authorized to set up the said benches for sale, and to purchase the same in for the Church, at not more than Six Dollars.

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary

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Walterboro: October 3rd., 1832.

The Vestry met. Present Messrs. Smith, Ford, Webb, Fishburne, and Godfrey.

A communication from the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Delavaux, was then read by J. G. Godfrey, when the following proposition from J. G. G. was made and carried unanimously with the exception of the sum of \$75, objected to by Mr. Smith. "On motion of J. G. Godfrey, resolved, that Messrs. Ford and Webb be a committee to examine the Parsonage House and Episcopal Church in this place. And that they be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for a sum not exceeding seventy-five Dollars, should that amount be found necessary for the repairs of the same. And further, that they do report to this body at their first meeting at Ashepoo respecting the same. The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary

N.B. Mr. Smith prepared this.

Edmundbury Chapel, December 25th 1832.

Vestry met. Present Messrs. Huger, Webb, Fishburne, Myers and Godfrey.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, J. G. Godfrey presented the Vestry the following letter, which was ordered to be filed.

Horse Shoe, Dec. 21st, 1832

Mr. W. M. Smith Dear Sir:

This will inform you that I would like to keep the negroes belonging to the Ashepoo Church another year. I will give you the same as I did the last year, if you and the Vestry are willing I should keep them. There is not one of them I have given a stroke of the whip or in any way abused them. And I have so far raised two fine children for the Church. They seam satisfied and although I have not bin as promp pay as I could have wished your pay is safe and what I owe I trust if I live to be able to meet the first week in January. As to the girl Liza, she is obliged to attend the most of her time and it will be so the comeing season to the two smalest children of Betty's. Yet her services will be worth somthing. You will perceive there are two hominy Eaters. We have made Liza worth a little about the house this fall have the children in the Kitching, with the cook. I would for the coming season be willing to allow for her twenty Dollars. Should you conclude to let me have them I will thank you for an answer as early as possible, as I have a prospect of others if I don't get them, but as they have been with me so long I would prefer them to those I did not know. I remain, Dear Sir yours with sentiments of the highest considerations.

Benjamin F. Hard.

A vote was then taken on the request of Mr. Hard as above stated, when it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Hard should not have the negroes for another year; and Mr. E. Fishburne and Mr. B. Webb were appointed a committee to hire the same out upon the terms agreed upon heretofore with Mr. Hard. Mr. E. Fishburne laid before the Vestry a petition signed by sundry persons to be allowed the services of our Rector the Rev. Mr. DeLavaux, at Walterboro: on the days heretofore assigned to the Pon-Pon Chapel. Which was granted. Messrs. DeLavaux, R. B. Smith, and W. M. Smith were nominated to attend the next convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina, from this Parish. And the Secretary directed to inform them of such nomination.

The Vestry then adjourned.

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John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

# Edmundbury Chapel, February 17th 1833.

Five members of Vestry being present, viz, Messrs. Huger, B. Webb, E. Fishburne, Myers and Godfrey, the following resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted. Resolved, That we do require and desire the services of a lay reader in this Parish. And that we do highly approve of the choice of the Bishop, in selecting Mr. Benjamin Charles Webb as such.

The Vestry then adjourned.

Godfrey, Secy.

At an Election for Vestryman and Church Wardens in Edmondbury Chapel St. Bartholomews Parish, on Easter Monday, April the 8th, 1833 the following Gentlemen attended and gave their Votes viz: Dr. Alexander Fraser, J. G. Godfrey, and Daniel Huger.

I do hereby Certify that upon casting up the Votes for Vestrymen and Church Wardens of Edmondbury Chapel in the Parish of St. Bartholomiews the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected Vestrymen viz; Wm. Mason Smith, Elias Vanderhorst, M. Ford, Thomas Riggs, E. B. Fishburne, J. G. Godfrey, L. S. Fishburne; and Dr. Alexander Fraser, and Daniel Huger Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Daniel Huger Church Warden April 8th., 1833. bu

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## Edmundbury Chapel, April 28th 1833.

Vestry met. Present Messrs. Huger, W. M. Smith, Riggs, Ford, Fraser, Fishburne, and Godfrey. The Vestry and Wardens elect, being first sworn in, went into the election of their officers: When Daniel Huger was elected Chairman. W. M. Smith Treasurer; and J. G. Godfrey Secretary. A letter from Mr. L. S. Fishburne, declining to serve as Vestryman, was then read and accepted. It was then ordered that notice be given at the door of the Edmundbury Chapel and also at the Church in Walterboro for three weeks, succeeding this meeting, of an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the refusal of Mr. Fishburne to qualify as above. Mr. Ford then presented his account for examination by a committee which committee reported that they found on examination of Captn. Ford's account the sum of twenty-eight Dollars and 27/100 due to Captn. Ford. Which was ordered to be paid to him by the Treasurer. Col. John D. Edwards was unanimously elected Solicitor for one year.

A motion was made and carried that the Treasurer do write to Capta. Hard; and demand payment of the amount due by him to the Church for negroe-hire. And that upon his non compliance, that his notes be delivered over to the Solicitor by the Treasurer for collection. It was unanimously resolved that the first Saturday in every month, at Eleven o'clock, A. M., be fixed as for the meeting of Vestry.

May 4th., 1833. Present Messrs. Huger, W. M. Smith, Treas., Riggs, Fishburne and Godfrey.

On Motion of Mr. Fishburne, Resolved that a committee be appointed to examine the records of this Church, to ascertain if any, and what Title each pew-holder, in Edmundbury Chapel has in his Pew, and to report to the Vestry at their next meeting respecting the above. Mr. Riggs and Mr. Fishburne were named the committee. On Motion of Mr. W. M. Smith, Dr. Fraser and J. G. Godfrey were nominated by the Chair a committee to examine Mr. Smith's account as Treasurer.

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey

## Walterboro: June 1st 1833.

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The Vestry met. Present Dr. Alex. Fraser; Messrs. Ford, Riggs, E. Fishburne and Godfrey. The Vestry then went into an election for Chairman Pro Tem. When Dr. Fraser was elected Chairman. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Mr. Riggs made the following report, which was accepted. Walterboro: June 1st. 1833. The committee appointed to inspect the records of this Church at the last meeting of Vestry, respecting the terms of hire or rent of the Pews in the Edmundbury Chapel, and to report this Day, respectfully report, that upon examining the said record, they have come to the conclusion that difficulties not apprehended at the time, render it advisable that this question should be decided by the entire Vestry etc. They, therefore, would propose that we postpone the consideration thereof until such can be had the next winter. All which is respectfully submitted.

Thos. Riggs E. B. Fishburne

On motion of Captn. Ford, Resolved that a committee be appointed to examine what repairs are necessary to the Church in Walterboro: and what will be the sum necessary to complete such repairs and report at the next regular meeting of the Vestry.

On motion of the same, Resolved, that the report of the committee relative to the Bench holders in Edmundbury Chapel be accepted. And that the consideration of the subject be postponed to the regular meeting of the Vestry on the first Saturday in December next, and if on that day a full meeting of the Vestry cannot be obtained, that the Chairman order an extra meeting for that purpose.

On motion of the same, Resolved that the sum of Six Dollars be the amount of assessment upon benches in the Walterboro: Chapel for this year. And that the collector collect that amount from each bench holder, according to Resolution of the Vestry on this subject dated 31st August 1825.

Godfrey, Secretary.

# Walterboro: July 6th. 1833.

In consequence of the absence of a member of Vestry no quorum was formed, but an extra meeting for Saturday the 13th Instant ordered by the members present.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

(To be continued)

# DEATH NOTICES FROM THE STATE GAZETTE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

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# Contributed by ELIZABETH HEYWARD JERVEY

(Continued from April)

Died. Last Monday, after a lingering illness, master Clifford Savage only child of Dr. Richard Savage, of this city.—Mr. John Laroche, of Wadmelaw. (Monday, January 14, 1788)

Died on Wednesday the 9th instant, in the New Prison, Mr. Roberts, who was committed for an assault on one of the sheriff's officers, from whom he rescued five negroes, and obstinately persisted in detaining them. This person made Priest the constable eat a writ. (Thursday, January 17, 1788)

Lately died at New-Providence, Mrs. Barbara McCall, wife of Mr. John McCall, of this city. (Monday, January 21, 1788)

Died on Tuesday night last, Mr. Thomas Butler, of Combahee. (Monday, January 21, 1788)

On Saturday the 12th of this instant, died suddenly, at Blackmingo, after a tedious illness....Mrs. Margaret Paisley, wife of Robert Paisley, Esq. a woman possessed of every qualification that formed the affectionate wife, the tender mother, the good Christian or the good friend; and tho' the sole partner of her life, was providentially prevented from being a witness of her death and funeral obesequies, her remains were decently interred on Monday evening.... (Thursday, January 31, 1788)

Died. After a tedious illness, Mrs. Philips, wife of Capt. William Philips, of this city. Mr. Joseph Aylmore, Printer.—Mr. John Scott, son of Jonathan. (Thursday, January 31, 1788)

Augusta, December 29. Died on Wednesday evening, Mr. Francis Lauder of this town in consequence of an unfortunate wound in his right arm, occasioned by the inconsiderate firing of a party of young men on Christmas Eve.... The youth was about nineteen years of age.... (Monday, February 4, 1788)

On Saturday morning the 2d instant, died, Doctor Joel Pointsett, of this city. (Monday, February 11, 1788)

Died on Tuesday the 29th ult. at his plantation, General William Henderson,—He was a brave and entrepid officer, and much beloved and respected for his many virtues. (Monday, February 11, 1788)

Died on the 16th inst. in the bloom of life Mrs. Rhoda Mitchell, consort of Ephraim Mitchell, Esq. late surveyor-general of this state, at the early age of twenty-two years. . . . (Monday, February 18, 1788)

Died on Tuesday last, Mr. John Harbison, ship chandler of this city (Monday, February 18, 1788)

Death. On Tuesday last the hon. Isaac Legare, Esq. senator for Christ Church parish. He was a sincere worthy man. . . . His remains were interred yesterday evening at the independent church, attended by a number of very respectable citizens. . . . (Monday, March 24, 1788)

Died. On Friday night last, master Samuel Frederick, son in law of Mr. Alexander Petrie, of this city. (Thursday, March 27, 1788)

Died. In Savannah March 15, Mr. John Hiwill, late an officer in the Massachusetts artillery, in the service of the United States...he was a good soldier—a most excellent citizen—an honest man. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Isabella Rutherford, of this city. (Monday, March 31, 1788)

Died. Last Friday week, much lamented Mr. David Mongin of May River. At Round O, on Sunday last, the Rev. John Harrison, formerly rector of Goose-creek church. On Wednesday the 20th of March, Mr. William Heatly of St. Mathew's parish, aged 68, he uniformly supported a character of the strictest integrity, and resigned his breath with christian resignation, regretted by a numerous family, all of whom he had the satisfaction to see settled in life. (Thursday, April 3, 1788)

Died. Suddenly on Saturday morning, Mr. Benjamin Hawes. (Monday, April 7, 1788)

Savannah, March 27. From Burke county we have advice, that on Tuesday the 11th inst. a man named Daniel Sykes, Mrs. Dabney his sister, and a young man named Purlock, were killed and scalped at Williamson's swamp, within 7 miles of the Old Town on Great Ogechee river, it is supposed by a party of white men and indians. . . . (Thursday, April 10, 1788)

Died, Miss Maria Bay, youngest daughter of Elihu Hall Bay, of this city. (Thursday, April 17, 1788)

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Died. Mr. Robert Patterson.—Mrs. Mary Lingard.—Master William Hyrne only son of the late Doct. Hyrne. (Thursday, April 24, 1788)

Died in Charleston, much regretted by her acquaintance, Miss Elizabeth Knox, after a tedious and lingering illness, which she bore with uncommon patience and resignation. The death of Mrs. Mary Lingard mentioned in our last through misinformation, is premature. (Monday, April 28, 1788)

Died. On Sunday morning, Mr. Erasmus Audley, merchant of this city, whose death is supposed to have happened from a ball which he received at Fort Johnston, May 1779. He was the affectionate husband, tender father, sincere friend, and truly honest man.—Mrs. Elizabeth Heyward widow of Daniel Heyward, Esq; deceased.—Mrs. Foskey wife of Mr. Brian Foskey, of this city. (Thursday, May 1, 1788)

Died. Friday evening, (on a visit) at the house of Mrs. Mary Edwards No. 22 South Bay, Mr. Carol Wingood, aged 56, a respectable planter of Christ church parish... (Monday, May 5, 1788)

Died. On Saturday morning Mrs. Catharine Dalton of Philadelphia, aged 47.... and on Sunday evening her remains were interred in Saint Michael's church burying ground, followed by a respectable number of inhabitants of this city.—On Friday Mr. O. B. Walton, of this city. (Thursday, May 15, 1788)

Died. In the 66th year of his age, after a long illness, Mr. Martin Miller.
—Mrs. Margaret Thomson. (Thursday, May 22, 1788)

Monday the body of Mr. Allston, pilot, was found on Sullivan's island, his skull fractured. The day before he took a vessel over the bar, and at his request was landed on the said island. Yesterday morning his remains were brought up to town, upon which a jury of inquest sat, who brought in their verdict Wilful Murder. At one o'clock he was decently intered in St. Michael's church-yard burying ground. (Thursday, May 22, 1788)

On Thursday last two men named William Cain and Richard Williams, alias John Davis, sailors, were brought to this city charged with the murder of Captain Webb of the Schooner Two Friends, and a Mr. M'Cleod who was the owner, who being brought before a justice of the peace, acknowledged the horrid murder, which Williams perpetrated by striking the cap-

tain with the butt end of a musket, which knocked him overboard; after which Mr. M'Cleod shared the same fate, by receiving a blow of the tiller; they were committed to take their trial at the next sessions which commences to-morrow; it is hoped they will meet with the fate their crime so justly merits. (Monday, June 2, 1788)

Died. On Wednesday last, in the afternoon, after a long and afflictive illness, Frederick Pasehkee, Esq; captain in the legion under the command of the valiant Count Pulaski, in the late American army, aged 44: He was a native of Poland, and always supported the character of an irreproachable, honest man, and a brave soldier. His remains were, on the following day, respectfully deposited in St. Philip's Church-Yard, attended by the society of the Cincinnati, of which he was a member. (Monday, June 16, 1788)

Savannah June 12. We have advice from Liberty county, that on Tuesday the 3d inst. at noon, a small party of Indians came to the plantation of John Houston, Esq; at the Altamaha, and near the fort killed a poor man named M'Cormick, scalped his son, and carried off three of his daughters.... (Thursday, June 19, 1788)

Died on Tuesday last, in the 63d year of his age, John Moore, sen. Esq; of St. Thomas's parish—esteemed by every person of his acquaintance as a truly worthy and honest man. He was many years a representative and senator for that parish.—Mrs. Susannah Rivers, wife of Mr. William Rivers, of James Island. (Thursday, June 26, 1788)

Died. At Watboo, parish of St. John, Mr. Thomas M'Farland. (Monday, June 30, 1788)

Died in Maryland, on the 26th of May last, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Hopkinson, between 30 and 40 years of age. . . . (Monday, July 21, 1788)

Died on Tuesday the 15th instant Mrs. Elizabeth Murray Tongue, the wife of Mr. Edward Tongue. (Monday, July 21, 1788)

Died. In this city Mr. Philip Long.—In Philadelphia, in the 70th year of his age, Frederick Hagner, Esq: an ancient German inhabitant of that city, and one of the first founders of the German Charitable Society. (Thursday, August 7, 1788)

On Sunday last died, Mrs. Sarah Somersall, the amiable consort of William Somersall, Esq. (Thursday, August 7, 1788)

Died. At the plantation of Major Evan Edwards, in St. Thomas and St. Denis's parish, Mrs. Eleanor Chevalier. late of the city of Philadelphia, widow. (Monday, September 8, 1788)

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Thursday last a jury of Inquest was held on James-Island on the body of Mr. Jonathan Stent, who expired the day preceeding: The verdict was, 'That he came to his death by a blow received from Henry Sloeman, in a combat which arose from dispute between the two parties at New-Town Cut Bridge.' It appeared on an investigation of the circumstances which led to this affray, that the surviver had no intention of killing the deceased, but was urged to strike him from repeated provocation. (Monday, September 15, 1788)

Died the 23d of August, 1788 at Rocky-Mount, on Catawba river, Mr. Geo. Vack, late surgeon of the American army.—He came on a visit to his only brother Col. Senf, from the state of New-York, where he resided and practised Phisic to the great satisfaction of all who knew him.—He was taken sick and died in 17 days, to the greatest grief of his brother, to whose care he has left a wife and four small children. (Thursday, September 25, 1788)

Died, after a short illness, on Tuesday evening last, in the prime of life, aged 27 years 6 months, Mr. Augustus Merrick, merchant of Concord, state of Massachusetts, which place he had left about 3 years ago, and since has been an inhabitant of this city. . . . He has left a mother and three small brothers to lament his loss. . . . (Monday, October 13, 1788)

Lately died, Miss Hannah Brisbane, daughter of Doctor William Brisbane. (Thursday, October 16, 1788)

Died on Thursday evening, Miss Mary Barksdale, the promising daughter of Mr. George Barksdale, of Spring-Island, planter. (Monday, October 20, 1788)

Deaths. At Dorchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Bampfield, wife of William Hardy Bampfield, Esq.—At Monck's Corner, Major Othniel Giles, of the late South-Carolina continental troops. (Monday, October 27, 1788)

Died. John Hatter, Esq: a member of the house of representatives. (Thursday, October 30, 1788)

On Sunday evening the 26th ult. departed this life, the Rev. Mr. Bowen,

lately from Boston, and minister of the Episcopal Church on John's-Island. (Monday, November 3, 1788)

Died. At Stono, Mr. Francis Higgenson Guerin, only son of Mr. F. Guerin, Planter. (Thursday, November 6, 1788)

On Thursday last departed this life, Mr. Thomas Long, of this city. (Monday, November 10, 1788)

Died. Sunday morning last, Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Calvert, wife of John Calvert, sen. of this city. (Thursday, November 20, 1788)

Died on Tuesday last, Mrs. Markland, wife of Mr. John Markland, of this city, Printer. Her remains were interred on Wednesday evening in the Old Church burying ground, accompanied by a number of respectable friends, who sincerely lament her loss. (Monday, November 24, 1788)

Died at Savannah, on Monday the 10th instant, after a tedious and painful illness, which he sustained with uncommon patience and fortitude, Seth John Cuthbert, Esq. (Monday, November 24, 1788)

Died. On Sunday the 3d instant, at the house of Col. Thomson, Santee, the hon. Henry Pendleton, Esq; senior associate judge of the court of common pleas.—At Stono, much lamented Mrs. Wilson wife of John Wilson Esq. (Monday, December 8, 1788)

Died. On Monday night last, John Scott, Esq: of this city attorney at law. (Monday, December 15, 1788)

Died. On Edisto Island, the 1st inst. Mr. Andrew Townsend Littlejohn, son of Mr. Duncan Littlejohn, of this city.—On Friday evening last, Mr. William Stoll, of this city. (Thursday, December 18, 1788)

Died, Nov. 21, at sea, on board the Britannia, Capt. Kerr, from London to Charleston, Lady Mary Middleton, daughter of the late Earl of Cromartie, and relict of the late hon. Henry Middleton, of this state. During a residence of near thirty years in this state, to which she came after her marriage in England with the late hon. Thomas Drayton, her amiable qualities, as a wife, a parent, and a friend, endeared her to the numerous acquaintance she made here. . . . (Thursday, December 25, 1788)

Died, on Sunday last, in this city, the honorable Benjamin Guerard, who,

as a good citizen and patriot, was excelled by few. . . . At the commencement of the late war, when in circumstances so affluent as to leave a large share of his income unappropriated, he formed a plan of taking under his patronage forty indigent children, for the purpose of maintaining and educating, so as to qualify them to become useful members of society, and actually carried it into effect, so far as to erect a school on his plantation near Purrysburgh and employ a tutor, and had received under his institution upwards of a dozen of boys, but had the mortification of seeing his philantrophic scheme nipped almost in its bud by the indiscriminating hand of an enemy, who totally destroyed his plantation, and made such general havor of his property, as forever to put an end to his benevolent and useful plan. Of his patriotism, his steady and inflexible adherence to the cause of American independence during our late contest with Great Britain,-his easy access, his upright and impartial conduct, which at the close of it, he held the office of chief magistrate of this state, are sufficient proof. (Thursday, December 25, 1788)

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Died, on Sunday last, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. Sarah Chandler, wife of Dr. Isaac Chandler, a lady possessed of so many amiable qualities, that her death must long be lamented as a wife, a parent and a neighbor. (Thursday, December 25, 1788)

Died, December 20th, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Humphry Sommers. He was born in the west of England, and came to this country upwards of 50 years ago. He was a remarkable instance of the good effects of temperance with exercise, and of industry with economy. . . . (Thursday, December 25, 1788)

Died. Mr. John Dill, of John's Island, aged 62. (Thursday, December 25, 1788)

# EPITAPHS FROM BEAUFORT COUNTY\*

## Copied by MABEL RUNNETTE

The locations of some of the cemeteries given below can be found only by questioning the nearby neighbors. For the family graveyards on St. Helena, we had negro guides who led us through fields and streams, and then pointing out the general direction, left us to find our way through vines and brambles, in mortal danger of snakes and "hants."

Recently, when a new furnace was being installed in St. Helena's Church, Beaufort, four tombstones were found beneath the floor:

### St. Helena's Church

Mrs. Anne B. Cuthbert/and Infant Son/Died Oct. 16 1820/Aged 19 years/6 months.

Mrs. Anne/Mulharon/Died/Dec. 2/1830.

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Richard/Woodward/Flowers/Died Mar. 21 1786/42 years/old.

Rev. Mathew/Tate A.M./Director This/Organization/Died 1776/Age 46 years.

## Cedar Point

Highway 169 leads to the neighborhood of this place on the Chechessee River, opposite Spring Island. Now a part of Chelsea plantation, owned by Marshall Field III, it was formerly the Tom Ellis plantation.

In/memory of/Arthur Frederick Behn/who was born/29th. Feb. 1771/and died/28th. Dec. 1824/Aged 53 yrs. and 10 mo.

In/memory of/Joseph Plummer Behn/Eldest son of/A. F. & S. Behn/who was born/9th. May 1809 & died/8th. June 1836.

In memory of/Archibald Strain/who departed this Life/June 16 1809/Aged 81 years./A native of Ireland.

[Unmarked: Mrs. Sarah Whitter Ellis, about 1800–1880; and her son; Thomas Baynard Ellis, about 1820–1875.]

# Strawberry Hill

This place was formerly owned by James Graham, for whom Grahamville was named, but is now the property of J. Lamar Brantley, manager of

" Deres

<sup>\*</sup>Epitaphs from other Beaufort County cemeteries previously printed in this Magazine, are: St. Helena Churchyard, Beaufort, in volume XXXII; Baptist Churchyard, Beaufort, XXXV, XXXVII, XXXVII; old Stoney Creek Independent Presbyterian Churchyard, XXXVII; St. Helena's School, Whale Branch and Roseland plantations, and Hilton Head Island, XXXVIII; Grahamville cemetery, and Heyward family "Old House" plantation, XLI.

Good Hope plantation. To find it, follow highway 17 toward Savannah, t<sup>n</sup>rn on highway 128 at Ridgeland, then south on highway 170 a short distance, and turn left toward Broad River.

Adelaide/The wife of/James A. Strobhart/who departed this life/March 23d. A.D. 1838/in the 25th, year of her age. [Verse.]

Sacred/to the memory/of/Sarah Barnwell/Eldest daughter of/William and Anne Graham/who departed this life/the 11th. November 1851/Aged 2 years 11 months/and 22 days.

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Sacred/To the memory of/William Julian/Second son of/William and Julia Bailey.

In memory/of/Frederick Julian McCarthy/who was born in Morris Town, N. J./on the 29th. of July 1811/And departed this life in Grahamville S. C./the 22nd. day of Oct. 1853./Aged 42 years. [Verse.]

Sacred/To the memory of/Capt. John Graham/who was born November 29 1784/and/Fell asleep in Jesus May 11th. 1833/At his residence/Strawberry Hill, St. Luke's Parish/Aged 49 years 8 months 11 days. [Verse.]

Sacred/To the memory of/Mrs. Ann B. Graham/Relict of/Capt. John Graham/She was born 13th. October 1790/And departed this life 4th. January 1835/Aged 44 years 2 months and 23 days. [Verse.]

In memory/of/William E. Graham/who departed this/life November 15 1809/Aged 1 year 9 months.

In memory/of/John G. Graham/who departed this/life February 19/1810.

Sacred/to/the memory/of James Thomas/Graham/who departed this life/Decr. 6th. 1816/Aged 9 months and 8 days.

Sacred/to/the memory/of/Edward Lawrence/Graham/who departed this life/August 7th. 1819/Aged 1 year 3 months/and 10 days.

## Red House Plantation

This is near Burton, and may be found by following highway 21 from Beaufort, turning right at the airport, and then left on Red House road behind the airport.

Formerly owned by the Givens family, it is now the property of John Trask. The graveyard is surrounded by a broken tabby wall. Only two graves are marked; the others are apparently of children.

In Memory/of/Stephen L. Givens/who departed this life/20th. July/ 1817/Aged 22 years and — days./He left a wife and two children/ to lament a fond — [Father?]/a kind Husband/and an indulgent — [Master?] This Monument/is erected by his — [Wife?]/Jane —?.

In Memory/of/Thomas S. Givens/who died 17th. October/1822/Aged

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 $4~\rm years~and/5~months/He~was~all~a~fond~parent/could~wish, lovely,/sensible, and engaging. [Stanza] This monument/is erected by his weeping/Mother/J. D. Givens.$ 

## Lawrence Plantation

This is not far from Red House plantation. Formerly owned by the Lawrence family, it is now the property of a Negro. The graveyard is large, but only one epitaph is readable. Several graves are marked by cedar posts shaped like headstones, but almost worn away. A child's grave has a small foodstone marked S. F. L. A large flat stone has the following inscription:

This Marble/is placed here in testimony of/Affection and love, and to mark/Where the remains of worth and/Virtue are interred./Sacred/
To the memory of/Harriett/the wife of/Samuel Lawrence/who departed this life 29th./October 1818/Aged 35 years. [Verse]

## Davant Plantation

This graveyard is near Gillisonville, on the former home of the Davant family. The name of the present owner was not learned.

To the memory of/Mrs. Martha E. Craft/wife of/Hugh Craft of Georgia/ and eldest daughter of/John and Sarah R. Cheney/Who died/March 9, 1828/AE 27 years,/and 1 month. [Stanza.]

Sarah Isabella/Eldest child of/Richard J. and Evelina J./Davant/was born on the 4th. day of August 1829/and departed this life/on the 31st. day of October 1839. [Stanza.]

# Fripp Cemeteries on St. Helena Island

Two cemeteries of the Fripp family are here, both of them near Frogmore.

The graveyard of Thomas J. Fripp is on the Seaside road, leading from Land's End to Coffin's Point and connecting with the Hunting Island highway. The tabby enclosure is in a tangled thicket near the water. One grave is sunken and the inscription is illegible.

To/The memory of/Cornelia/C. Fripp/Died 31st. Sept./1822/aged 1 yr. [Three other children's graves in this row, unreadable.]

Sacred/To the memory/of/Martha Fripp/died 20th. March/1799/aged 35.

Sacred/To the memory of/John Fripp/died March 1797/aged 40.

In memory of/Archibald Fripp/who was born/Nov'r 6th. 1766/and departed this life/26th. July 1835.

In/memory of/Col. Thomas J. Fripp/who was born/July 5th. 1808/and departed this life/the 10th. of Feb. 1840. [Couplet.]

The graveyard of Hamilton Fripp is on a dirt road between Seaside and the road to Pine Island. The tabby enclosure is broken in many places.

Sacred/to the memory of/John Hamilton/Fripp/Died Sept. 1828/aged 53 years./He feared God only.

Sacred/to/the memory/of/Ethelbert Fripp/Died Aug. 12th. 1840/Aged 22 years 5 mo. 12 days. [Couplet.]

Sacred/To the memory of/Wm. P. Fripp/who was born/9th. December 1798/And died/8th. Oct. 1828.

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Sacred/To the memory of/James Fripp/who was born/15th. March 1777/and died 28th. June 1811.

Sacred/To the memory/of/Mary Fripp/who was born/3rd. Dec. 1778/and died/Sept. 5th. 1817.

In/memory of/Mary Isabel Fripp/who was born/19th. July 1808/and died/18th. July 1828.

Sacred to the memory of/Mr. William Fripp/who departed this life/ November 4th. 1794/in the 64th. year of his age.

## NOTES AND REVIEWS\*

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#### REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS

Artists in the Life of Charleston: Through Colony and State From Restoration to Reconstruction. By Anna Wells Rutledge. (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society. 1949. \$3.00.)

In 1762 the London Magazine said of Charleston that "everything conspires to make this town the politest, as it is one of the richest in America." This is, no doubt, the reason why this highly civilized community attracted and continued to attract, until darker days fell after the Civil War, so many of the well-known artists in this country.

They came to Charleston to paint portraits of the statesmen, the wealthy planters and merchants and their wives and daughters who, true to their English tradition, were interested mostly in portraits of themselves. They left behind a large and famous group of paintings which, though now largely dispersed and partly destroyed, can be traced by means of the material and references available in this book.

Anna Wells Rutledge who, by training and from long association with the art of South Carolina, is eminently fitted to compile this record of the artists of her native State, has accomplished an extraordinary feat of research and organization in bringing together, in concise and readable form, the artistic history of Charleston, in so far as painters and sculptors are concerned. Her book is a compendium of useful information about most of the artists, professional and amateur, who worked there during a period of nearly two hundred years.

The volume is especially valuable as a book of source material. Indeed, it is a model of scholarship and research in original sources and could be followed with profit in other communities. The author assembles her evidence from contemporaneous records and, except in her Foreword, avoids observations and conclusions of her own. There are several appendices, which are not the least valuable section of the book; one deals with artists' advertisements, usually in the *Courier*, the *Mercury*, and the *South Carolina Gazette*; another with classified lists of artists and the subjects of their paintings.

The author has written an interesting and dispassionate Foreword, in which she gives her own estimate of the contribution which Charleston has made to painting in this country. She has the rare ability to see the native scene with a sense of proportion. "Charleston's greatest contribution to American painting," she says, "was timely patronage of men of ability, and this discriminating appreciation may well be its most valid claim as a

<sup>\*</sup> This department will print queries concerning South Carolina history and genealogy. Copy should be sent to Anne King Gregorie, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

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place of artistic importance." Discriminating patronage of contemporary artists is, after all, no small contribution, as artists at all times would no doubt agree. Miss Rutledge goes on to say: "No sectional school of painting can be isolated in Charleston, nor can any marked influence on American art in general be noted; but it was the native city of Charles Fraser, an outstanding miniaturist, and Washington Allston, the first American romanticist, was a product of her culture. Except for Allston, a native Carolinian but not a resident, there were no great individualists; Allston, a great eclectic, and possibly Trouche, whose canvases seem to have "Barbison" overtones, are the only local painters who seem to have escaped familiar classifications."

Conrad Wise Chapman, the last painter referred to by Miss Rutledge in her Introduction, was studying in Italy when the Civil War started. Returning home, he enlisted in the Confederate Army and was detailed by General Beauregard to make paintings of the fortifications of Charleston Harbor. Miss Rutledge notes that "the Confederate campaigns, which introduced new styles of mobile and trench war-fare, were covered by an "official artist" whose manner, curiously enough, was closer to the taste of this day than that of his own."

For the general reader the most interesting and, perhaps, the most rewarding part of the present volume is the author's historical introduction. She gives a concise account of the settlement of the Crown Colony, known as Carolina, beginning in 1663 with the grant by Charles II to the Lords Proprietors, and proceeds through the immigration of the Hugenots, the Irish, Scotch-Irish, Welsh, Germans, Swiss, "dissatisfied" New Englanders, and the French from Santo Domingo. She gives a chronological account of the cultural life of Charleston during the prosperous years immediately preceding the Revolutionary War and the even more prosperous period from the establishment of the Federal Republic to the outbreak of the War between the States in 1861.

She tells of trans-Atlantic visits by Middletons, Izards, Manigaults, and other Charlestonians who were equally at home on both sides of the ocean and who sat for their portraits in London to Ramsay, Gainsborough, West, and Zoffany, and in Italy to Copley. She gives an account of an exhibition of paintings held at the College of Charleston in 1791 and mentions a loan exhibition of paintings held in the South Carolina Society Hall in 1816. The latter stirred so much interest in the arts that in 1821 a charter was granted to the South Carolina Academy of the Fine Arts; and in 1832 the Statutes at Large provided that the delinquent tax execution be withdrawn and that "the Academy be hereafter exempt from all taxation by the State." Nevertheless, the Academy subsequently went out of existence and for the usual reason—inadequate financial support. It was succeeded by the short-lived Academy of Arts and Design, which was in turn succeeded in 1849 by the South Carolina Institute. This was followed by

the Carolina Art Association, destined to be submerged in the holocaust of the Civil War, but to be revived in 1895 and to acquire in 1905 the Gibbes Art Gallery, where the city's art collections may be seen today.

In addition to giving a chronological account of painters in Charleston, Miss Rutledge tells also of sculptors who worked there, such as Clark Mills, Hiram Powers, and others. These historical vignettes are particularly interesting; and, when one realizes that the new perspective which students have today on artists, such as Henrietta Johnston and Henry Benbridge, is in great part due to the author's own researches, one senses an important book. The author, herself, says it is meant to aid students working on monographs. Nevertheless, valuable as the present volume is, it is hoped that Miss Rutledge's great knowledge of individual paintings and the style of certain painters may some day be set forth more fully in another book.

The present volume should prove invaluable to students of life in America during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. To the general reader this compilation, even in its abbreviated form, gives an accurate and fascinating account of the cultural life of one of America's oldest and most famous cities during the period of its greatest prosperity.

Other facets of life in Charleston are well known. Its architectural glories, such as its churches of St. Michael's and St. Philip's, its town houses with their beautiful interiors and their high-walled gardens, have been photographed and studied by architects in all parts of this country. Its nearby plantation houses and parish churches are available to students in well-documented books, with excellent photographs and architectural drawings that give a vivid picture of life in the Low Country of South Carolina, even to persons who have never visited it. And the poetry and prose of Charleston writers, from Timrod and Hayne to DuBose Heyward and Josephine Pinckney, have rounded out a cultural tradition that goes back to a very respectable antiquity and is still maintained in full vigor in this, one of the oldest centers of culture in this country.

The whole makes up a tapestry of civilized living, with amenities in the fields of architecture, music, literature, and the visual arts that have been available to the people of this fortunate community over a long period of time. To the average visitor the picture still suggests, in microcosm, that older civilization from which Charleston derived. And, in thinking of Charleston, as of its English prototype, we are grateful for

"this happy breed of men, this little world, this precious stone set in the silver sea."

National Gallery of Art

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DAVID EDWARD FINLEY

Giant in Gray: A Biography of Wade Hampton of South Carolina. By Manly Wade Wellman. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1949. Pp. xv, 387. Photographs, bibliography. \$5.00.)

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Giant in Gray is a well written and highly entertaining book. To the serious student of South Carolina history in the period of the third Wade Hampton it will perhaps furnish little new information concerning South Carolina's hero of 1876 but the historian as well as the layman will be grateful to Manly Wade Wellman for undertaking and so competently performing the task of painting this appealing portrait. The likeness is a good one. If the artist has failed to paint possible imperfections into the picture it is because he has been unable to detect them. Indeed he frankly states that if Hampton had shortcomings "they are not recorded in any fair and intelligent account of him." He believes that Hampton would have been even more popular "had he betrayed some comforting fault or weakness." Wellman's Hampton is thus not only the heroic figure in war and peace that he undoubtedly was; he is the practically faultless soldier and statesman. He is not only "an accomplished manager and executive;" he is a "fount of instantaneous wisdom" (pp. 39-40).

In content this story of Hampton's life is satisfactorily complete. The greater portion of the space is allotted, no doubt wisely, to the more exciting years in which Hampton distinguished himself as one of the really great captains of the Civil War and later as the peerless leader of the forces which redeemed the state in 1876-1877. Much less attention has been given Hampton as governor and senator and to the period of his life prior to the outbreak of war in 1861. Some references are made to the vast plantation interests of the family but one would like to know more about them. Hampton's views on the sectional quarrel have been briefly noted and the traditional view presented that he was not only opposed to reopening the foreign slave trade but also unsympathetic with slavery itself and against secession in 1860. The reviewer believes that in the late secession period Hampton may not have been as staunchly unionist as this and other biographers assume. His moderate views are of course beyond question. But even in his 1859 state Senate speech against resuming slave importations there are phrases which cast some doubt on the view that he was an uncompromising opponent of secession. And according to a contemporary newspaper report (Charleston Courier, November 26, 1860) Hampton in a Columbia speech stated that although he had been unable to attend the special session of the legislature because of business in Mississippi (cf. Wellman, p. 47) he had favored the calling of a convention in the event of Lincoln's election and that in his opinion it was time for South Carolina to act. Apparently Hampton like so many other moderates succumbed to what Joseph LeConte called the "spiritual contagion" which swept over the state.

Some minor criticisms may be made of what is on the whole a very satisfying book. Factual inaccuracies are rather numerous although these chiefly appear in connection with the historical events which form the background of the narrative rather than in the story of Hampton himself. However, an error of the latter sort occurs in the statement that Millwood, the home

of the second Wade Hampton, was located "on the banks" of the Congaree and commanded a "splendid view of the river and the country beyond" (p. 37). And while the author is careful to point out that Millwood was never the property of the third Wade, he seems nevertheless to have him residing and dispensing hospitality there (p. 41).

More frequent are errors on background material. The whole procedure of secession, for example, seems to be misunderstood as the author confuses legislature and convention. Governor Francis W. Pickens did not call the special session of the legislature. It did not meet on December 17 and it did not pass the secession ordinance as the author seems to state (p. 47). Similar misleading statements occur in connection with the reconstruction story. It is hardly accurate to say that South Carolina was in 1865 "admitted to the Union as the twenty-fourth State in the new order" as a result of having "passed" the thirteenth amendment (p. 202), or to say that Southern legislatures failed to "ratify" the civil rights bill of 1866 (p. 206). The third section of the fourteenth amendment did not disqualify for office all persons who had engaged in rebellion (p. 208). It is not true that in the state governments organized under the reconstruction acts of 1867 representation was denied to all ex-Confederates (p. 215). W. D. Porter was not "almost the only native Democrat who could qualify as eligible for public office" in 1868 (p. 220). It is hardly fair to say simply that Benjamin F. Perry supported the Radicals in 1872 (p. 233). One must question the undocumented statement that the mulatto Congressman Joseph Rainey was an ex-Confederate soldier (p. 233) though he seems to have served on a Confederate blockade runner. And Franklin J. Moses, Jr., should no longer be credited with having raised the flag over Fort Sumter at the time of its surrender in 1861 (p. 220). Incidentally it was the state flag and not that "of the Confederacy." Many other statements in the book seem to indicate something less than perfect familiarity with the details of South Carolina history in the period of Hampton. But the author is on much surer ground when dealing with Hampton himself.

Careful proofreading has corrected all except about the normal number of typographical errors. The most serious slips are Richmond (Richland) County, J. Q. C. (L. Q. C.) Lamar, and J. L. McLaren (McLaurin). Errors in quotation have also been kept to a minimum though an occasional liberty has been taken as when a "masterpiece of logic" becomes a "masterly piece

of oratory" (p. 36).

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Let it be emphasized that a few flaws do not condemn the book. It is a skillful portrayal of a noble figure who walked with sure tread along difficult paths in troublous times. It is a book that deserves to be widely read not only for the pleasure it will afford but also for the light which Hampton's wisdom may throw on certain problems of the present.

Wade Hampton and the Negro: The Road Not Taken. By Hampton M. Jarrell. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press. 1949. Pp. xi, 209. \$3.50.)

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For many restrained Southerners who shudder at both the grossness of Congressman Rankin and the vituperation of Walter White, it will be refreshing to read this book which deals with the attempt of a South Carolinian to solve justly the race problem in the trying years of the post bellum period. Wade Hampton and the Negro is the story of how a group of former slave masters in South Carolina attempted after 1875 to redeem the state from control by negroes and carpetbaggers and also to prevent the extreme racists from securing political control. In the first effort they succeeded, in the second they failed. Wade Hampton was the leader of this movement.

In South Carolina where nearly two-thirds of the population was negro, emancipation was a problem that the whites at first tried to solve through the "Black Code." Even at this time Wade Hampton was asking for fair treatment for the blacks in the hope that they would turn to their former masters for political leadership. The victories of the Radical Republicans in the North and the enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment made necessary the temporary abandonment by the moderate white leaders of this program to secure negro support. Hampton and the rest of the political leadership were disfranchised and for a while the Southern moderates were forced into the camp of the extremists.

Even during the sordid period while the radical whites and corrupt negroes were supreme in the state government. Wade Hampton did not renounce his hope that the more intelligent blacks could be persuaded to cast their lot with the less extreme whites and redeem the state. In this program Hampton was distrusted by the North, where he was regarded as a "fire-eater," and opposed by a segment of the Democratic Party in South Carolina which opposed any negro participation in politics. General Martin W. Gary was the leader of the group that wanted to eliminate the negro majority from any political control and he was willing to justify any means to secure this end. But most whites realized in a quiet determined way that if they were to regain preponderance in the state government, it must be done through a moderate who could capture some of the negro vote. The opportunity came in 1876 and Wade Hampton was the man. It was no easy victory, but the combination of a tireless Wade Hampton, the controlled power of the Red Shirts, the fervor of the whites, and the intelligent courage of the negro Democratic voters, was successful in ousting the carpetbag regime.

As governor Wade Hampton felt that he had a debt to the negroes who had aided in his election and he proceeded to appoint men to office regardless of their race. Hampton was enough of an aristocrat that he need have no fear of negro social equality. As much as anyone he wanted to maintain white supremacy but he thought that this could best be done by keeping

a small group of the better negroes in the Democratic Party, if necessary, preferably to have a property or education qualification for suffrage, and obliterate the color line in politics. The majority of whites however thought it a contradiction to give the negroes political equality and yet deny that their excess of votes would yield them governmental control. Hampton and his ideas were "kicked upstairs" to the United States Senate and the negro was gradually eliminated as a political factor in South Carolina. The "Democracy of Edgefield" led successively by Gary and Ben Tillman dominated the state and the small Up-state planters were determined that the Low-country and old ruling families should not be aided by the negro vote. Tillman, riding the whirlwind of Populism, entrenched poor-white democracy at Columbia; Hampton failed of reelection to the Senate in 1890; and the Constitution of 1895 removed the negro from the political arena. The middle way had failed.

Hampton M. Jarrell the author is professor of English at Winthrop College and a collateral descendent of Wade Hampton. Dr. Jarrell had made use of no new material but his interpretation is vivid and both the subject matter and the style give it a more than usual interest. At a time when the negro is attempting to re-enter state politics, the story of how one Confederate leader met the problem is a timely one. The author is sympathetic to the views of Hampton but realizes that once the negro had tasted political control during Reconstruction, moderation was impossible; to maintain white control, some restriction on the black vote was necessary. Yet it is unfortunate that the excesses of Reconstruction made it more difficult to meet this problem without rancor.

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CHARLES L. ANGER

A History of Claremont Lodge No. 64 A.F.M. (1854–1949): Together with that of earlier Lodges in Sumter County, and of the Lodges growing out of Claremont Lodge No. 64. By Thomas McAlpin Stubbs. (Sumter: Osteen-Davis Printing Co., 1950. Pp. iv, 132. Illustrations, notes, appendices, and indexes. \$2.00.)

Written from twenty-one manuscript volumes of minutes, supplemented by numerous ledgers, letters, and other documents, this little book is the first history of Claremont Lodge to appear in the ninety-six years of its existence. Professor Stubbs, who performed the task, is now teaching equity at the Law School of the University of South Carolina after practicing law in Atlanta, and is the author of Family Album: An Account of the Moods of Charleston, which he published in Atlanta in 1943.

In the first of fifteen chapters, the author sketches the English origins of Free-masonry, its beginnings in South Carolina, and all that is known of the two earliest lodges in Sumter District: The Ancient York Lodge No. 52 in Salem from 1807 to 1817, and Manchester Lodge No. 52, from 1823 to 1830. When Claremont Lodge was organized in Sumterville in 1854, by a

curious misunderstanding the wrong officers were formally installed, and a new dispensation had to be issued by the Grand Lodge. In 1865, when, under Sherman's order, General Edward E. Potter raided Sumter District, the Lodge lost its Masonic jewels to looters; but two and a half years later, through the fraternal efforts of a northern member of the Order, the jewels were safely returned.

Throughout the book, citations and other information are given in footnotes; and in the appendices, the names of officers and members are listed by years. The five illustrations show: the tomb of the first master of Claremont Lodge; an advertisement of Joseph Seymour, who returned the stolen jewels; a lodge card of 1871; George Washington in Masonic regalia; and a dispensation issued in 1855 to a lodge member traveling abroad, recommending that "he be received and accepted by the craft wheresoever dispersed over the face of the globe."

Locally printed, the *History of Claremont Lodge* is well-made, attractive in appearance, and a worthwhile contribution to the history of a section of the state for which there is too little in print.

ANNE KING GREGORIE

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Miss Pauline Young of Abbeville, has recently published A Brief History with Tombstone Inscriptions of Old Little River Church, Founded 1791, Abbeville County (n. p., n.d., pp. 21, \$1.00). She will soon publish "Abstracts of Wills and Bonds of Abbeville County," which subscribers are ordering from her at \$10 a copy.

Sponsored by the Sullivan-Dunklin chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, South Carolinians in the Revolution (University Lithoprinters 1950, pp. 225, index), by Mrs. Sara S. Ervin, Ware Shoals, S. C., is now available from her at \$10 a copy. The prospectus states that it contains the wills of Ninety-Six District filed at Laurens, much data on women heroines, and extensive genealogical information. In small print, the book would have perhaps three times as many pages if printed from type of usual size.

#### HISTORICAL STUDIES IN PROGRESS

Elmer Douglas Johnson, librarian of the Limestone College Library, is at work on "The Historiography of Colonial and Revolutionary South Carolina," which will include a critical discussion of the major printed works on the history of the state to the year 1789, with an annotated bibliography.

William Herman Patterson, formerly of the engineering faculty but now assistant to the president of the University of South Carolina, is preparing a history of the Seaboard Air Line railroad.

#### THE SOCIETY

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Among the members acquired since the last published list are: Mrs. R. L. Kerr, Mrs. C. B. Huitt, Harriott Williams, Susan P. Frost, Virginia Rugheimer, Dr. Patricia Carter, Henry T. Gaud, Leonard A. Prouty, Mrs. H. L. Jones, Dr. James M. Wilson, Frank E. Bailey, W. M. Frampton. Mrs. Thomas Huguenin, Mrs. Frost Osgood, Glen Drayton-Grimke, Mrs, John C. Koster, Frank Barnes, George Williams, Frances A. VanderHorst Matthew A. Condon, and The Book Basement, all of Charleston; Belle Williams, Monetta; James D. Blanding, Hubert G. Osteen, and George D. Shore, Sumter; Mrs. Cornelia L. McCutcheon, J. F. Stuckey, and Mrs. L. McLure McLendon, Bishopville; Mrs. Simons R. Lucas, Florence; William E. Fripp, Walterboro; Mrs. Benjamin L. Mims, Edgefield; James W. Busch, Aiken; Mrs. Cora DuBose Grant, Lamar; Horry Memorial Library, Conway: Mrs. William Elliott, A. C. Holstein, and Dr. G. S. Peeples, Columbia; Carl Sanburg, Flat Rock, N. C.; Mrs. Donald A. McPherson, Sausalito, Calif.; Mrs. H. S. Commanger, Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. LeRoy Halsey, and William L. Pritchard, Atlanta, Ga.; John M. Lofton, Little Rock, Ark.; R. Maynard Marshall, Jr., Wilmington, Del.; H. Henry Lumpkin, Annapolis, Md.; H. Simmons Tate, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. George Blount, Guntersville, Ala.; Jean Stephenson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. T. Fry, Sr., Fort Worth, and Mrs. Florence Herder, Weimer, Texas; Mrs. Minnie L. Radcliffe, Tacoma, Wash.; Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado. Application for membership has been received from Charles E. Cauthen, Spartanburg.

Gifts not hitherto acknowledged in this Magazine are: two manuscript maps of Charleston, compiled and presented by Alfred O. Halsey; photostats of nine letters to David J. McCord, gift of John H. Bennett; Manuscript Diary of John Gadsden, 1864-1865, from his son, William B. Gadsden; four letters written from Newport, 1807-1808, by Elias Horry to his parents, and three typed copies of Frost family letters, gift of Miss Ellen Parker; two letters from Smith Mowry to Isaac Peck, 1825, gift of Mrs. G. Corner Fenhagen; letters of the Manigault family, 1776-1777, 1807, 1830, the diary of Peter Manigault in London, 1752, gifts of Col. Alston Deas; a typed list of household articles purchased by John Jackson Neil of Fairfield, in 1877, gift of Nan Barkley Neil; typed copies of the Bradley family genealogy, epitaphs from Five Oaks cemetery (Walterboro) and Old Bethel Presbyterian Church, the will of John Skottowe Bellenger, and the Berry family record, gifts of Mrs. Edward H. McIver; photostats of genealogical charts of Lowndes, Frost, and William Dawson Gaillard families, gifts of William Lowndes; Bouton, Boughton, and Farnam Families, by Willis A. Boughton, gift of the author; A Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1949), from that

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Society; John Wesley Jarvis: American Painter, 1780–1840, by Harold E. Dickson, from the New York Historical Society; The Black Gauntlet: A Tale of Plantation Life in South Carolina (Philadelphia, 1869), by Mrs. Henry R. Schoolcraft, gift of Mrs. Bessie M. Polier; and the following pamphlets: Letters from Paul Hamilton Hayne to Dr. Francis Peyre Porche from R. B. Davis; A Few Kind Words for Uncle Sam by Bernard M. Baruch, from the Curtis Publishing Co.; National Planning of Internal Improvements by Carter Goodrich, from the author; Josiah Clark Nott, by Emmett B. Carmichael, from the author.

The January 1950 issue of the *Magazine* is almost out of print. If those members who do not care to keep their copies for permanent files, will return them to the secretary, the Society will be most grateful.

#### OTHER HISTORICAL AGENCIES

The Historical Commission of South Carolina has sent out an announcement of an "alphabetical "Roster of South Carolina Troops in Confederate Service," which is being compiled by Francis Marion Hutson, assistant to the director. After each soldier's name will appear his complete service record, showing units in which he served, promotions, etc. By using standard abbreviations, it is believed that the entire Roster can be contained in three volumes. The Commission invites suggestions, and asks for assistance from interested organizations and individuals in locating missing records.

On April 22, the twentieth annual meeting of the South Carolina Historical Association was held at Coker College, which was host to the Association at luncheon. Speakers at the morning and afternoon sessions were Dr. Spalding of the University of South Carolina, Professor J. K. Williams of Clemson College, Miss Margaret Kinard of Williamsburg, Va., and Dr. J. O. Baylen of Georgia Teachers' College. Dr. J. H. Easterby made the address at the banquet session in the evening.

Historic sites in Sumter County are fast becoming well marked. Last October the Colonial Dames unveiled a granite marker at Melrose, the plantation home built before the Revolution by Matthew Singleton. Previously a number of other sites had been marked, such as Bacon Hill, the plantation cemetery of Alexander Colclough near Pinewood, by the Sumter Daughters of the American Revolution; and Dingle's Mill, by the Sumter Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Sumter County Historical Commission (T. M. Stubbs, C. D. Cooper, Margaret Brunson, Mrs. LeRoy Davis, H. G. Osteen), created in 1949, has placed a marker at the site of the extinct "city" of Manchester; and another to John B. Miller on the acre he donated in 1837 for the Sumterville Academy. Other markers in preparation are for Salem Black River Presbyterian Church, and the High Hills Baptist Church.

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The Beaufort County Historical Society has distributed to members a very interesting "Three Year Program" for 1950, 1951, 1952, showing the subjects and speakers for four meetings each year. The "Four Year Program" of 1941–1944, covered the era of exploration and settlement. The "Five Year Program" of 1945–1949, dealt with Beaufort in the eighteenth century, and is being completed in 1950 along with Beaufort's part in the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico. The program for 1951 will deal with the "Golden Age, 1820 to 1850," and 1952 will take up the old families and plantations of the county.

Last summer the Edgefield County Historical Society became the first such organization in the state to own its home, when the historic law office of George McDuffie, Francis W. Pickens, and other distinguished members of the Edgefield Bar, was presented to that society by a descendant of the Nicholson family. Freshly painted, the building was dedicated on March 15, when an "open house" was held most of the day in cooperation with the state Garden Club's pilgrimage to historic homes and buildings.

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The sixth annual report of the State Library Board lists fifty-six public libraries, which are open for a total of 1665 hours a week, ten giving service at night and two on Sundays. Twenty of them make provision for service to Negroes; and in counties which do not, the State Board has supplied book collections to the Negro demonstration agents. Four new library buildings were completed during 1949: the Lee County Library at Bishopville, Kershaw Memorial Library at Kershaw, Chapin Memorial Library at Myrtle Beach, and Horry County Memorial Library at Conway. The last, costing \$100,000 and planned for county-wide service, houses an auditorium equipped for audio-visual service, and a bookmobile garage, complete with ramps, shelving and loading platforms. New buildings were begun in Chester and Clover; and Richland County has planned one of the largest public libraries in the state.

#### MONUMENTA AMERICANAT

Professor William Sumner Jenkins of the University of North Carolina had research work to do on constitutional amendments, but to finish it he would have to travel thousands of miles to study documents scattered all over the nation. He did not even know where many of them were, or how long he would have to search for them, or whether they existed at all. Then one day in 1936 Jenkins got his idea. Why couldn't the documents be dug out, microfilmed, and gathered in one central place?

The idea of assembling U. S. historical documents had been talked about for more than a century. In 1941, with one assistant, Professor Jenkins set

out to make it an actuality.

With the backing of the university and \$100,000 from the Library of † Condensed from *Time*, January 2, 1950.

Congress, he and his photographer traveled more than 55,000 miles, took 120,000 feet of film (the equivalent of about 2,000,000 pages). They lugged their cameras through legislative archives, university libraries, historical societies, rare bookshops, attics, basements, law courts and Indian reservations. They unearthed and photographed early court calendars, state lunatic asylum records, governors' letters, city treasurers' reports, letters of U. S. Indian agents and manuscripts of colonial legislation.

Many of the documents had traveled far. The only known copy of the Georgia legislative journal of 1799 was photographed in the Manhattan apartment of a private collector. A Louisiana senate journal turned up in the New York State Library at Albany. The Massachusetts State Library turned out to be a storehouse of legal records from Mississippi and Ten-

nessee.

On Study Deck 38 of the Library of Congress, surrounded by reels of film stacked high like giant coins, William Jenkins is sorting, indexing, and cataloguing his *Monumenta Americana*. When a 600-page inventory is published, historians will be able to locate material that few would ever have been able to see before, and scholars, schools and libraries can then order the documents on microfilm.

Jenkins likes to think of the *Monumenta* as the first great "encyclopedia of the nation's sources... a virtual blood bank of the vital life blood of research... It is delivered," says he proudly, "for the everlasting service of men."

### REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Mrs. W. P. Baldwin, 35 Griffin Street, Savannah, Georgia, asks: (1) The name of George Barksdale's wife, whose daughter Elizabeth married first John Sauseau Wingood, and second Andrew Hibben in September 1784. (2) The names of the parents of Lieutenants Nicholas and Samuel Venning, of the Revolution. (3) The maiden name of Mrs. Margaret Pollock (widow of Rev. John Pollock, Christ Church Parish), who married Sept. 8, 1714, Capt. John Vanderhorst (died 1739); and what church Rev. Mr. Pollock served. (4) Whom did William Wilkins, Jr., (grandson of Dr. Henry Woodward) marry? Was William Wilkins kin to John Wilkins, who married Mary Hamilton in 1705?

Mrs. Emmy Jeanne Thomas Clement, 6612 Andasol Ave., Van Nuys, Calif., wishes to exchange information with anyone having data on Crawford family history in Scotland or in early South Carolina; and with anyone whose coat of arms is emblazoned "Gules, a fess ermine" in any form.

Many museums and historical societies possess old hand-printing presses which lack the name of the maker, or place or data of origin. If this information is desired, write a description or send a picture of the press to Ralph Green, 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.

